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THE ARIZONA SUPREME COURT

WILLIAM A. HOLOHAN, Chief Justice

FRANK X. GORDON, JR., Vice Chief Justice

JACK D. H. HAYS, Associate Justice

JAMES DUKE CAMERON, Associate Justice

STANLEY G. FELDMAN, Associate Justice

THE ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE OF THE COURTS

WILLIAM L. McDONALD
Administrative Director of the Courts

E. KEITH STOTT, JR.
Deputy Director

PREPARED BY

Allen Hellman, Director, Court Services Division
John C. Meggers, Court Management Analyst
E. C. Pelletier, Jr., Statistical Database Analyst
Trish Beck, Public Information Specialist
Mary Hancock, Production Specialist
Yolanthe Covey, Statistical Clerk
Doris Crider, Secretary
Bambi Hotchkiss, Secretary

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Herb Kanter, Printer

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THE ARIZONA COURTS
1986 Judicial Report

SUPREME COURT
STATE OF ARIZONA

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from the Chief Justice

This annual report covers the final full year of my term as Chief Justice. The statistics, once again, show increasing caseloads for all levels of Arizona's courts. In some areas of the state, the judiciary was able to respond to these increases by adding judges. For example, additional superior court divisions were added in Maricopa, Pima, and Pinal counties; a new justice court precinct was added in Coconino County; and a full-time pro tempore justice of the peace was added in West Mesa.

At the appellate court level the increased workload of the Supreme Court made it necessary to discontinue hearing special actions on behalf of Division One of the Court of Appeals. As a result, Division One felt the burden of its increasing caseload even more keenly, and the addition of a fifth panel of judges has become a high priority for the future.

During the last five years, the Administrative Office of the Courts has worked diligently to bring the judiciary into the age of automated technology. These advances have been very helpful in efforts to address our increasing caseloads. During 1986, the Supreme Court enhanced its automated docket system, which we consider to be among the most advanced in use; further enhancements are planned. We were also pleased to add Division Two of the Court of Appeals to the list of automated courts in Arizona when that court installed a similar system. The Administrative Office's Lower Court Information System moved forward at a fast pace. Test versions of the system were installed in three limited jurisdiction courts; it is expected that the system will be operational in many additional courts in 1987. Similarly, the Arizona Probation Management Information System was developed this year for implementation in 1987.

We have also progressed in our efforts to provide management and research assistance to courts. In fact, that is now one of the primary responsibilities of the Court Services Division of the Administrative Office. The staff has completed reports on the operations of over twenty courts and has provided technical and research assistance to many more. They are becoming the hub for all the Administrative Office's direct services to trial courts, e.g., recordkeeping, delay reduction, automated systems, forms, and uniform procedures.

Over the last five years the Court has also taken great strides in the area of judicial education. In November 1983, the Court issued an administrative order establishing a comprehensive educational program for judges and non-judicial employees of the judiciary. The order also created the Council on Judicial Education and Training, which subsequently recommended mandatory education requirements for all judiciary personnel that were eventually adopted by the Supreme Court. Since that time we have significantly increased the variety of educational programs offered to judges and other court personnel. For example, a two-day training conference for clerks from all levels of the courts was conducted this year for the first time.

Another major growth area has been probation-related programs. In June of 1982 the Supreme Court issued the first guidelines for expenditures from the Probation Services Fees Fund, which consists of monthly fees assessed adult probationers. By 1985 a similar fee was initiated for juvenile probationers. In 1983 we began awarding program funding from the Juvenile Crime Reduction Fund, which is funded by an allocation from the 37 percent surcharge on all fines and civil sanctions. In 1984, juvenile probation departments received another financial boost when the Juvenile Delinquency Reduction Fund was created to help address the problems of repetitive juvenile offenders. And finally, in the last two years intensive probation programs for both adult and juvenile offenders have been initiated.

I have enjoyed my tenure as Chief Justice and am proud of our accomplishments during that time. There are, of course, some things that did not get done, such as state funding for trial courts, a new state courts building, and creation of an ongoing funding source for judicial education. But, we have made significant progress in the area of automation, developed mandatory standards for continuing education for judicial department personnel, and dramatically increased programs and services of probation departments. I am sure that as Justice Gordon takes the reins in 1987, further advancements in the Arizona judiciary will occur. I look forward to them with anticipation and enthusiasm.

William A Holohan

William A. Holohan
Chief Justice, 1982-1986

Administrative Director's Letter

Our goal during 1986 was to improve the services provided by the Administrative Office of the Courts to Arizona's judiciary. Although our office changed a great deal during the year, I think we have accomplished our major objectives. The following are some of the year's highlights.

The Supreme Court initiated two new programs in 1985: Adult Intensive Probation Supervision for felons who would otherwise be sent to prison, and the Court-Appointed Special Advocate (CASA) program for Maricopa County. The latter oversees volunteers who monitor the cases of children who are wards of the court. During 1986 both programs were expanded. A separate but similar intensive probation program was established for juveniles, and the CASA program was extended to Pima and Coconino counties.

In December 1986, 591 persons were being supervised under the Adult Intensive Probation Program. Since the initiation of the program, a 22.1 percent revocation rate has been experienced. The program thus far has proven to be very successful and is fulfilling the legislative intent that it is to be a prison diversion program. The cost savings of this program are very apparent; without the program, the 591 persons on intensive probation in December would have otherwise been sentenced to and incarcerated in more costly state prisons.

Judicial education is another area where services were expanded, partially in response to mandatory continuing education requirements and additional funding for education programs. Significantly, Education Services became a separate division of the Administrative Office of the Courts during the year. In addition to its regular programs this year, the new division held two regional conferences for clerks from all levels of courts, conducted several sessions of the faculty development program, added new courses, and prepared recommendations for reorganizing educational standards and the Council on Judicial Education and Training.

We have had an exemplary Foster Care Review Board program in Arizona for many years. We hosted in 1986 the first national conference for Foster Care Review Board programs. Over 70 representatives of foster care organizations from throughout the nation joined more than 150 of Arizona's volunteer review board members for the joint conference of the Arizona Supreme Court Foster Care Review Board and the National Association of Foster Care Reviewers.

Two of the year's major projects focused on limited jurisdiction courts: publication of the criminal benchbook and expansion of court automation capabilities. The benchbook was written by a committee of judges and attorneys with staff support from the Administrative Office's Court Services Division. It was the first time this type of joint venture was attempted, and we are pleased with the results.

Court automation advancements included development of the Lower Court Information System (LOCIS) for use on personal computers; obtaining federal funds to assist Pima County justice courts in their effort to replicate the computer program developed for Maricopa County; and securing federal funds for tracking DUI cases. The latter project, which was accomplished with the Arizona Prosecuting Attorneys' Advisory Council, will make "matching funds" available for courts choosing to use the LOCIS programs.

One of our other major proejcts was in response to new garnishment legislation. The Supreme Court had responsibility for designing uniform forms and for conducting training programs for clerks and judges. This project was carried out very quickly following the end of the legislative session.

Each level of Arizona's court system experienced an increase in the number of cases filed in 1986 as compared with 1985. In fact, these were record highs for all court levels except justice of the peace courts, where the record high occurred in 1982.

The Supreme Court had 26 more new cases filed than ever before; Division One exceeded its previous filing record by 327 cases, and Division Two exceeded its previous filing record by 189 cases (this figure includes cases transferred to Division Two for determination). At the superior court level, filings surpassed the previous high by 7,716 cases, and terminations exceeded the previous high by an impressive 8,970 cases. Arizona's municipal courts exceeded their record high year in 1985 by 98,474 cases, an increase of 11.6 percent. This was truly a busy year for Arizona's judiciary.

A total of $1,883,786 in Case Processing Assistance Funds from the Criminal Justice Enhancement Fund was awarded for 16 court projects during fiscal year 1987. Awards went to six municipal courts, three of which had received funds previously. Funds were also awarded for seven superior court projects and three juvenile court programs.

Significant progress continues to be made regarding the state courts building project. Work on the architectural design and construction documents was substantially completed, and in December the project was presented to the Legislature's Joint Committee on Capital Review. The committee endorsed the project and authorized that construction bids be solicited and received. This process will take place in early 1987, and, hopefully, approval to proceed with construction will be forthcoming in the near future.

The focus of the Administrative Office during the next year will be to enhance the quality of our services. As part of this effort, we plan to respond to the interest courts have expressed in having the financial and statistical information in this publication coincide with the fiscal year to make this document a more useful budget and planning tool. As a result, a 1986 Caseload, Financial, and Personnel Report will not be published in conjunction with this report. Instead, a transition document will be published in the fall of 1987 that will feature information for the 1986-87 fiscal year. We also plan to revise the content of the annual reports to include more trend analysis, which we hope will assist courts in their budgetary planning.

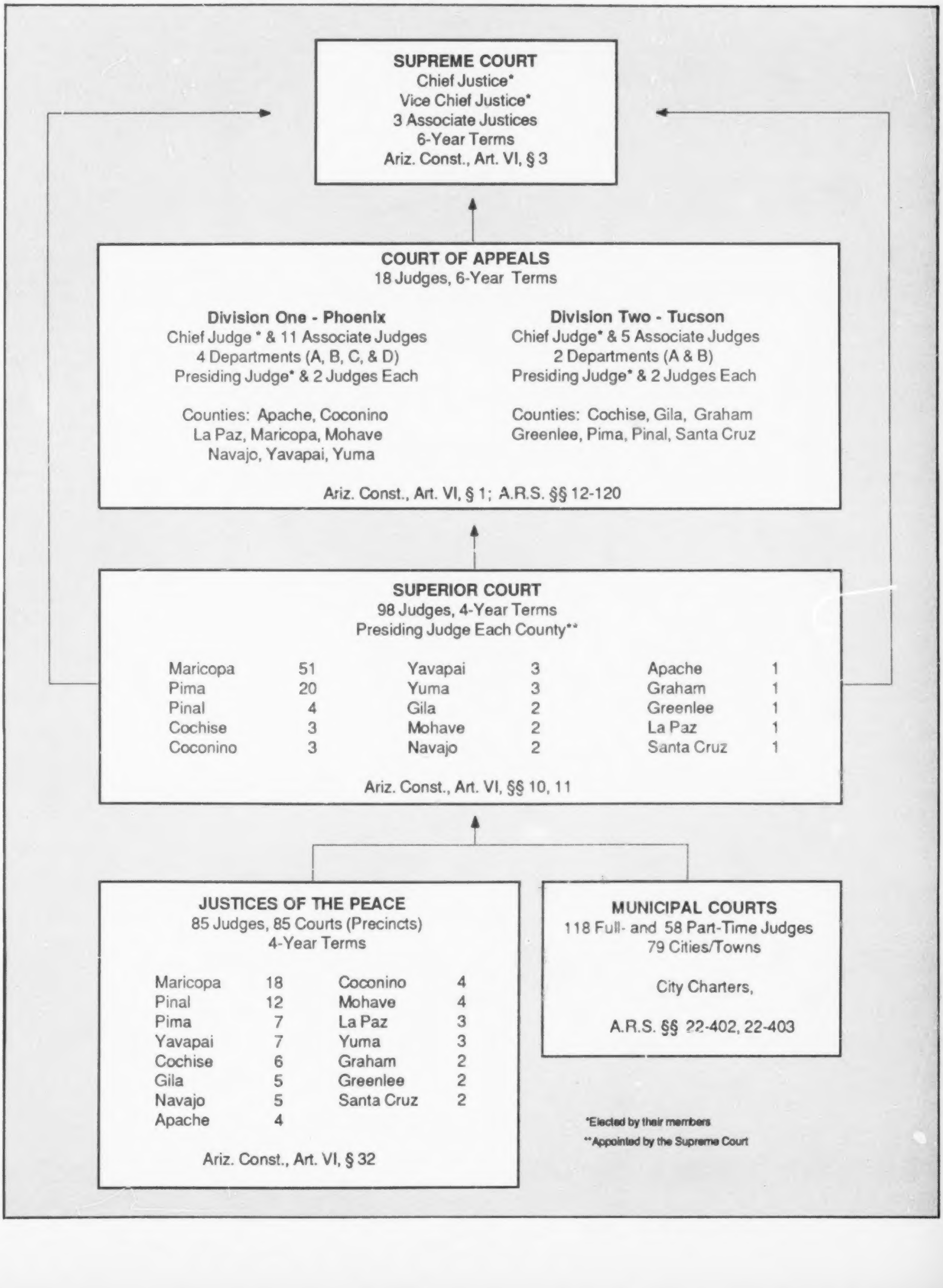
As we move into 1987, once again we will be faced with new challenges and considerable change. We will have new leadership in all three branches of government and this will require improved efforts to communicate among the three branches of government. Efforts to do this are already underway.

I have enjoyed working with Chief Justice Holohan and look forward to assisting Justice Gordon as he embarks on his five-year term as Chief Justice and initiates his program for improving Arizona's judicial system. Speaking for the entire staff, we all look forward to working with all of you.

William L. McDonald

William L. McDonald
Administrative Director of the Courts

ORGANIZATIONAL CHART - THE ARIZONA JUDICIARY



SUPREME COURT
Chief Justice*
Vice Chief Justice*
3 Associate Justices
6-Year Terms
Ariz. Const., Art. VI, § 3

COURT OF APPEALS
18 Judges, 6-Year Terms

Division One - Phoenix
Chief Judge * & 11 Associate Judges
4 Departments (A, B, C, & D)
Presiding Judge* & 2 Judges Each

Counties: Apache, Coconino
La Paz, Maricopa, Mohave
Navajo, Yavapai, Yuma

Division Two - Tucson
Chief Judge* & 5 Associate Judges
2 Departments (A & B)
Presiding Judge* & 2 Judges Each

Counties: Cochise, Gila, Graham
Greenlee, Pima, Pinal, Santa Cruz

Ariz. Const., Art. VI, § 1; A.R.S. §§ 12-120

SUPERIOR COURT
98 Judges, 4-Year Terms
Presiding Judge Each County**

Maricopa	51	Yavapai	3	Apache	1
Pima	20	Yuma	3	Graham	1
Pinal	4	Gila	2	Greenlee	1
Cochise	3	Mohave	2	La Paz	1
Coconino	3	Navajo	2	Santa Cruz	1

Ariz. Const., Art. VI, §§ 10, 11

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE
85 Judges, 85 Courts (Precincts)
4-Year Terms

Maricopa	18	Coconino	4
Pinal	12	Mohave	4
Pima	7	La Paz	3
Yavapai	7	Yuma	3
Cochise	6	Graham	2
Gila	5	Greenlee	2
Navajo	5	Santa Cruz	2
Apache	4		

Ariz. Const., Art. VI, § 32

MUNICIPAL COURTS
118 Full- and 58 Part-Time Judges
79 Cities/Towns

City Charters,

A.R.S. §§ 22-402, 22-403

*Elected by their members

**Appointed by the Supreme Court

The Judicial Branch of Government

The judicial power shall be vested in an integrated judicial department consisting of a supreme court, such intermediate appellate courts as may be provided by law, a superior court, such courts inferior to the superior court as may be provided by law, and justice courts. Arizona Constitution, Article VI, Sec. 1

THE SUPREME COURT

The Arizona Supreme Court, which consists of five justices, has administrative authority over all the courts in the state. The Chief Justice, who is selected by the other justices for a five-year term, is responsible for exercising the Court's supervisory power. To assist it in carrying out its various responsibilities, the Court appoints the Administrative Director of the Courts, the Clerk of the Supreme Court, and a central staff of attorneys. It also appoints law clerks and secretarial and clerical staff.

The Supreme Court's constitutional jurisdiction includes appellate review, the issuance of extraordinary writs, such as habeas corpus, and the power to make rules governing procedural matters in all the courts. Criminal cases involving the death penalty are appealed directly to the Supreme Court. Decisions of the Court of Appeals may be reviewed at the discretion of the Supreme Court.

THE COURT OF APPEALS

The Court of Appeals has two divisions. Division One, with twelve judges, is located in Phoenix; Division Two, with six judges sits in Tucson. The court has appellate jurisdiction to determine all matters properly appealed from the superior court except for criminal cases where the sentence of death or life imprisonment has actually been imposed.

The geographical jurisdiction of Division One covers appeals from the superior court in the counties of Apache, Coconino, La Paz, Maricopa, Mohave, Navajo, Yavapai and Yuma. In addition, Division One has statewide responsibility for reviewing decisions of the Industrial Commission and unemployment compensation appeals from the Department of Economic Security. Division Two receives its cases from the superior court in the counties of Cochise, Gila, Graham, Greenlee, Pima, Pinal and Santa Cruz.

SUPERIOR COURT

At the close of 1986, the superior court consisted of 98 judges sitting in 15 counties. The superior court is a trial court of general jurisdiction and is empowered to hear cases of equity and law involving real property; civil claims of $2,500 or more; felony prosecutions and misdemeanors not otherwise provided for by law; probate matters; and cases involving dissolution or annulment of marriage. The superior court has concurrent jurisdiction with the justice of the peace courts over civil claims between $500 and $2,500. It also has exclusive jurisdiction in juvenile matters.

In counties with three or more superior court judges, the presiding judge may appoint court commissioners to perform the duties provided by law or Supreme Court rule. Commissioners usually determine matters where a default has been entered against a party and may preside at the initial appearance of a defendant charged with a crime. Adult and juvenile probation departments also operate under the supervision of the superior court.

Each county has a Clerk of the Superior Court who is elected at the general election. The responsibilities of the Clerk's Office are diverse and include the maintenance of official court case files; certification of documents; collection of fees; and issuance of summonses, subpoenas, and marriage licenses. The Clerk serves as jury commissioner in all counties except Maricopa and Pima; a separate jury commissioner is appointed in these two counties.

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE AND MUNICIPAL COURTS

Statewide there are 85 justices of the peace sitting in the same number of precincts. These judges are elected during general elections by the voters in their respective precincts. Municipal courts are mandated by state law in each incorporated city or town. At the time of the 1986 personnel survey there were 118 full-time and 58 part-time municipal judges throughout the state. Municipal judges are usually appointed by city or town councils. Both courts have jurisdiction to hear class 1, 2, and 3 misdemeanor cases and conduct preliminary examinations on felony complaints. Justices of the peace have civil jurisdiction over lawsuits involving less than $2,500. Municipal courts are empowered to hear matters arising out of violations of city or town ordinances. Virtually all traffic violation cases are filed in the justice of the peace courts or municipal courts.

Statewide Judicial Expenditures

The Arizona judiciary is funded primarily by state, county, and local governments. The financial information shown below reflects the total statewide expenditures for all the courts by level of court and funding source. Detailed financial information for specific courts will be presented in the *Caseload, Financial and Personnel Report* to be printed in the fall, 1987. The pie charts illustrate the percentage of expenditures by funding source and by court level.

Counties provided 66.9% of the monies required to operate Arizona's courts during FY 1986, a decrease from the 70.2% they provided during FY 1985. The state's funding contribution to the courts was 15.2% in FY 1986, an increase of 1.8% over the previous year. Municipal funds accounted for 17.5% of the total monies spent, and federal funding provided only 0.4% of the identified statewide expenditures for this period.

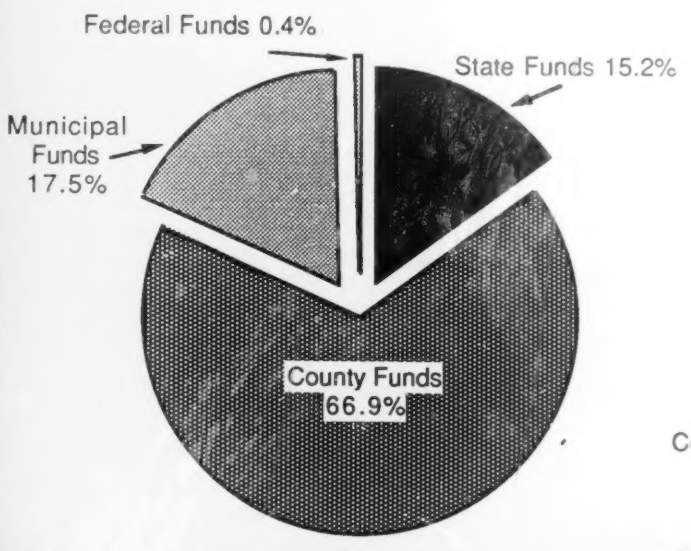
Nearly two-thirds (65.9%) of the total judicial expenditures were allocated for services at the superior court level during FY 1986. This represents a slight decrease from the previous year when the superior court accounted for 66.7% of the total expenditures. Municipal courts and justice courts expended, respectively, 17.5% and 9.9% of the total monies, and Arizona's appellate courts accounted for 6.8% of the statewide expenditures.

FY 1986 Arizona Judicial Expenditures
All Courts – All Funds

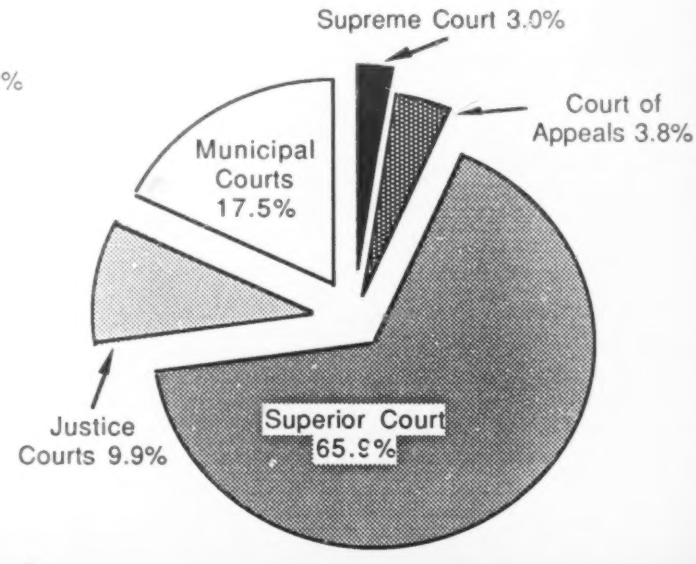
Level of Court	State Funds	County Funds	Municipal Funds	Federal Funds	Total	Percent of Total
Supreme Court	$3,929,289				$3,929,289	3.0
Court of Appeals	4,986,900				4,986,900	3.8
Superior Court	9,953,647	77,037,651		561,185	87,552,483	65.9
Justice Courts	1,272,411	11,860,795		2,056	13,135,262	9.9
Municipal Courts*			23,226,528		23,226,528	17.5
TOTAL	**$20,142,247**	**$88,898,446**	**$23,226,528**	**$563,241**	**$132,830,462**	100.0
PERCENT OF TOTAL	15.2	66.9	17.5	0.4	100.0	

*Does not include information for South Tucson Municipal Court, which was not reported.

FY 1986 Arizona Judicial Expenditures
by Fund Source



FY 1986 Arizona Judicial Expenditures
by Court Level



Statewide Financial Information (All Courts)

Statewide financial information is provided below for each of the court levels comprising the Arizona judiciary. The table shows specific line-item expenditures for FY 1986 and appropriated monies for FY 1987. Much of this data was compiled from responses to the Administrative Office of the Courts' financial survey conducted during October, 1986.

Expenditures at the superior court level include funds received from non-appropriated sources. Monies received from adult and juvenile probation services fees are available to be used by the adult and juvenile probation departments, and 12% of the collections through the Criminal Justice Enhancement Fund is allocated to juvenile probation departments for juvenile crime reduction. These funds are not appropriations and, consequently, are not included in the appropriations figures.

The Supreme Court administers monies for Probation Enhancement, Intensive Probation, and the Juvenile Probation Services Fund (created by the merging of the Juvenile Delinquency Reduction Fund and JPO/Foster Care monies). The funds for these special programs are included at the superior court level, where they are expended.

Statewide Financial Information
All Courts

FY 1986 Expenditures	Supreme Court	Court of Appeals	Superior Court	Justice Court	Municipal Court*	Total
Personal Services	$2,030,904	$3,747,300	$45,427,201	$7,505,684	$10,859,057	$69,570,146
Fringe Benefits	297,392	453,000	7,574,471	1,059,298	2,369,774	11,753,935
Operating Expenses	570,502	553,400	8,700,614	1,256,365	5,149,619	16,230,500
Travel	37,104	55,800	581,320	92,853	85,879	852,956
Professional Services	39,238	11,200	11,120,402	590,491	2,562,172	14,323,503
Capital Expenses	90,018	67,700	774,243	167,572	1,143,172	2,242,705
Support Services			2,859,400	1,188,532	1,056,855	5,104,787
Foster Care Review Board	557,940					557,940
Other	258,607	98,500				357,107
Federal Funds			561,185	2,056		563,241
Additional State Funds:						
Commission on Judicial Qualifications	45,501					45,501
Commissions on Judicial Appointments	2,083					2,083
Judges' Salaries and Related Expenses			3,228,372	1,272,411		4,500,783
Family Counseling			255,000			255,000
Probation State Aid			729,900			729,900
Medical Liability Panels			12,486			12,486
Probation Enhancement			1,354,431			1,354,431
Juvenile Delinquency Reduction Fund			2,394,222			2,394,222
Adult Intensive Probation			1,979,236			1,979,236
TOTAL	**$3,929,289**	**$4,986,900**	**$87,552,483**	**$13,135,262**	**$23,226,528**	**$132,830,462**

FY 1987 Appropriations	Supreme Court	Court of Appeals	Superior Court	Justice Courts	Municipal Courts**	Total
Personal Services	$2,250,700	$4,064,500	$50,024,523	$8,054,174	$12,706,872	$77,100,769
Fringe Benefits	333,600	516,700	8,536,509	1,276,150	2,857,284	13,520,243
Operating Expenses	632,000	689,600	9,579,502	1,380,870	5,427,178	17,709,150
Travel	58,900	80,800	715,574	155,238	99,955	1,110,467
Professional Services	34,000	3,000	12,770,400	624,614	2,941,357	16,373,371
Capital Expenses	8,500	31,700	935,272	183,656	841,049	2,000,177
Support Services			2,928,746	819,110	1,487,444	5,235,300
Foster Care Review Board	631,700					631,700
Other	296,100	84,800				380,900
Federal Funds			685,426	13,305	3,500	702,231
Additional State Funds:						
Commission on Judicial Qualifications	55,000					55,000
Commissions on Judicial Appointments	2,500					2,500
Judges' Salaries and Related Expenses			3,438,700	1,363,000		4,801,700
Family Counseling			254,400			254,400
Probation State Aid			733,000			733,000
Medical Liability Panels			15,000			15,000
Probation Enhancement			2,681,000			2,681,000
Juvenile Probation Services Fund			11,769,400			11,769,400
Adult Intensive Probation			3,801,300			3,801,300
Juvenile Intensive Probation			1,544,400			1,544,400
TOTAL	**$4,303,000**	**$5,471,100**	**$110,413,152**	**$13,870,117**	**$26,364,639**	**$160,422,008**

*Does not include information for South Tucson Municipal Court, which was not reported.

**Does not include information for Patagonia or South Tucson Municipal Courts, which was not reported.

Statewide Personnel Information

The table below reflects a statewide summary of all court personnel as of October 1, 1986. This information was reported by the individual courts in response to a personnel survey conducted by the Supreme Court. Personnel information for individual courts will be presented in the appropriate section of the *Caseload, Financial and Personnel Report* to be published in the fall, 1987.

Statewide Personnel Summary - All Courts

Classification	Supreme Court		Court of Appeals		Superior Court		Justice of the Peace		Municipal Courts		Total	
	FT	PT	FT	PT	FT	PT	FT	PT	FT	PT	FT	PT
Justice; Judge	5		18		98		85		118	58	324	58
Commissioner/Referee					16	4					16	4
Clerk of the Court	1		2		15						18	
Constable							46	2			46	2
Administrative Staff	42	1			63		3		28		136	1
Probation Admin. Staff					38						38	
Staff Attorney	5	2	15						1		21	2
Law Clerk	10		31								41	
Probation Officer					691	4			4		695	4
Court Reporter					112						112	
Bailiff					89	5			40		129	5
Support Staff	1		1		132	8	42	4	61	3	237	15
Probation Services Support					302	83					302	83
Secretary/Clerical	35	3	44	1	902	33	248	44	360	37	1,589	118
Library Staff					17	1					17	1
Custodial Support					29		1				30	
TOTAL	**99**	**6**	**111**	**1**	**2,504**	**138**	**425**	**50**	**612**	**98**	**3,751**	**293**

Statewide Receipts

The chart below summarizes the total amount of fines, fees, forfeitures and surcharges reported by individual courts as collected during FY 1986. These amounts were reported on the 1986 Revenue Survey and have not been audited.

Statewide Revenue Summary

County	Supreme Court	Court of Appeals	Superior Court	JP Courts	Municipal Courts*	Total
Apache			$ 52,295	$ 593,855	$ 61,749	$ 707,899
Cochise			298,565	1,277,835	605,431	2,181,831
Coconino			321,886	1,336,704	582,470	2,241,060
Gila			358,746	419,039	293,639	1,071,424
Graham			85,600	202,752	77,370	365,722
Greenlee			10,487	49,359	7,786	67,632
La Paz			37,539	519,475	50,043	607,057
Maricopa			9,896,924	5,971,644	19,627,263	35,495,831
Mohave			427,629	1,454,708	572,495	2,454,832
Navajo			210,834	742,039	272,166	1,225,039
Pima			3,139,319	222,376	3,472,096	6,833,791
Pinal			653,949	1,417,349	698,086	2,769,384
Santa Cruz			189,116	305,931	232,168	727,215
Yavapai			350,412	1,180,046	468,260	1,998,718
Yuma			272,971	654,094	432,661	1,359,726
State Level	$18,097	$47,128				65,225
TOTAL	**$18,097**	**$47,128**	**$16,306,272**	**$16,347,206**	**$27,453,683**	**$60,172,386**

*Does not include information for Patagonia or South Tucson Municipal Courts, which was not reported.

Commission on Judicial Qualifications

The Arizona Commission on Judicial Qualifications was created in 1970 pursuant to Article VI.I of the Arizona Constitution. The purpose of the Commission is to review and investigate complaints against justices of the peace, superior court judges, and appellate judges. The Commission has no jurisdiction over municipal court judges, referees, or court commissioners. After an investigation, the Commission may dismiss the complaint as frivolous or beyond its constitutional jurisdiction; initiate informal remedial measures such as conferring with the judge in question; or initiate a formal inquiry. Most reputable complaints are resolved with informal remedial measures and are considered to be beneficial to the judge in question.

Activity of the Commission on Judicial Qualifications

Activity	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
Public Requests for Information	62	91	141	153	172	253
Cases Opened by the Commission	32	49	44	50	55	60
Formal Inquiries Filed	-	1	2	1	7	4
Formal Hearings Held	-	1	1	1	2	3
Disciplinary Recommendations Filed with the Supreme Court	-	1	1	2	2	3
Pending Cases at Year-End	13	16	7	26	14	14

Foster Care Review Board

The Foster Care Review Board system was established by law in September 1978, and placed under the administrative supervision of the Arizona Supreme Court (A.R.S. § 8-515.01 et seq.). Five-member, volunteer citizen review boards, appointed in each county by the presiding juvenile court judge, review the case of each child adjudicated dependent and living out of home for six months or longer. These children are reviewed at least every six months, and boards make recommendations to the juvenile court judges regarding progress toward permanent placements. Review board system administration is provided by the Administrative Office of the Courts.

Statewide Statistical Summary
Foster Care Review Board Activity

Activity	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
Review Boards	41	41	42	42	46
Volunteer Review Board Members	205	205	210	210	235
Review Board Meetings	417	422	427	430	451
Reviews Held (Includes Initial and Subsequent Reviews of Children)	5,309	4,883	4,991	5,460	6,297
Children Under Foster Care Review*	2,442	2,286	2,393	2,796	3,239
Appearances by Interested Parties at Review Meetings, e.g., Parents & Foster Parents	7,451	7,537	8,651	8,703	9,626
Cases Closed	882	659	613	540	676
Volunteer Hours Provided by Review Board Members	7,604	7,084	7,280	7,969	8,933

*Figures are for November 15 in 1982, November 10 in 1983, and November 1 in 1984, 1985 and October 15 in 1986.

Statewide Filing Information

During 1986, statewide filings for all courts in the Arizona judiciary totaled 1,679,256. Filings in municipal courts constituted over half of the state total (56.4%), while filings in justice of the peace courts accounted for 36.1% of the total. Consequently, limited jurisdiction courts accounted for over 92% of all court filings in 1986. The superior court handled 7.3% of all filings, and the Supreme Court and Court of Appeals collectively received 0.3% of the total statewide filings.

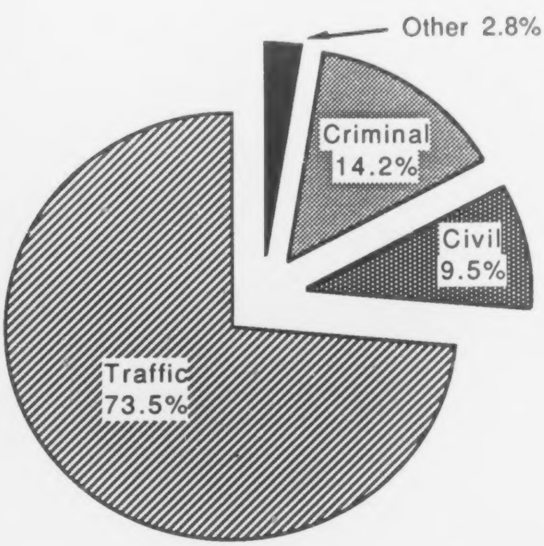
As shown in the pie charts, traffic cases comprised the majority of case filings at 73.5% of the total. Criminal cases were the next highest category, accounting for 14.2% of all filings, and civil cases represented 9.5%. The category of "other" filings, which represented 2.8% of the total statewide filings, was made up of primarily superior court domestic relations cases. Portions of the Supreme Court and Court of Appeals caseloads that were included in this category included special actions, industrial commission cases, habeas corpus, and state bar matters. It should be noted that these figures do not include any information for juvenile court cases, which can be found in the Probation Section of this report.

1986 Statewide Filings

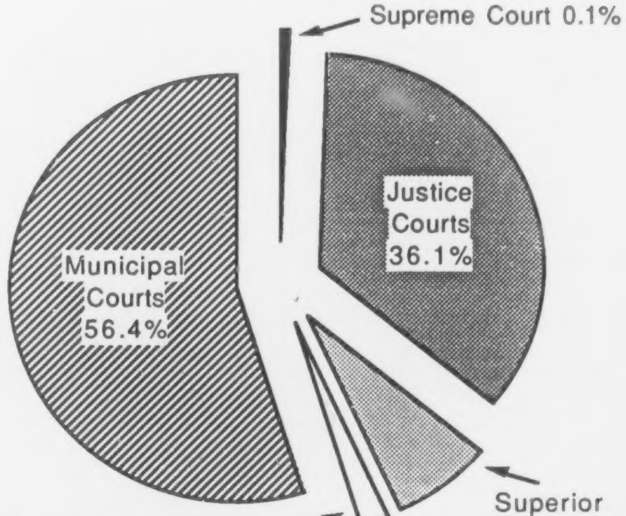
	Criminal	Civil	Traffic	Other	Total	Percent
Supreme Court	872	10		384	1,266	0.1
Court of Appeals	1,830	811		618	3,259	0.2
Superior Court	23,184*	52,710		46,252	122,146	7.3
Justice Court	64,238	105,520	435,702		605,460	36.1
Municipal Court	148,731		798,394		947,125	56.4
Total	**238,855**	**159,051**	**1,234,096**	**47,254**	**1,679,256**	**100.0**
Percent of Total	14.2	9.5	73.5	2.8	100.0	

*Includes lower court appeals.

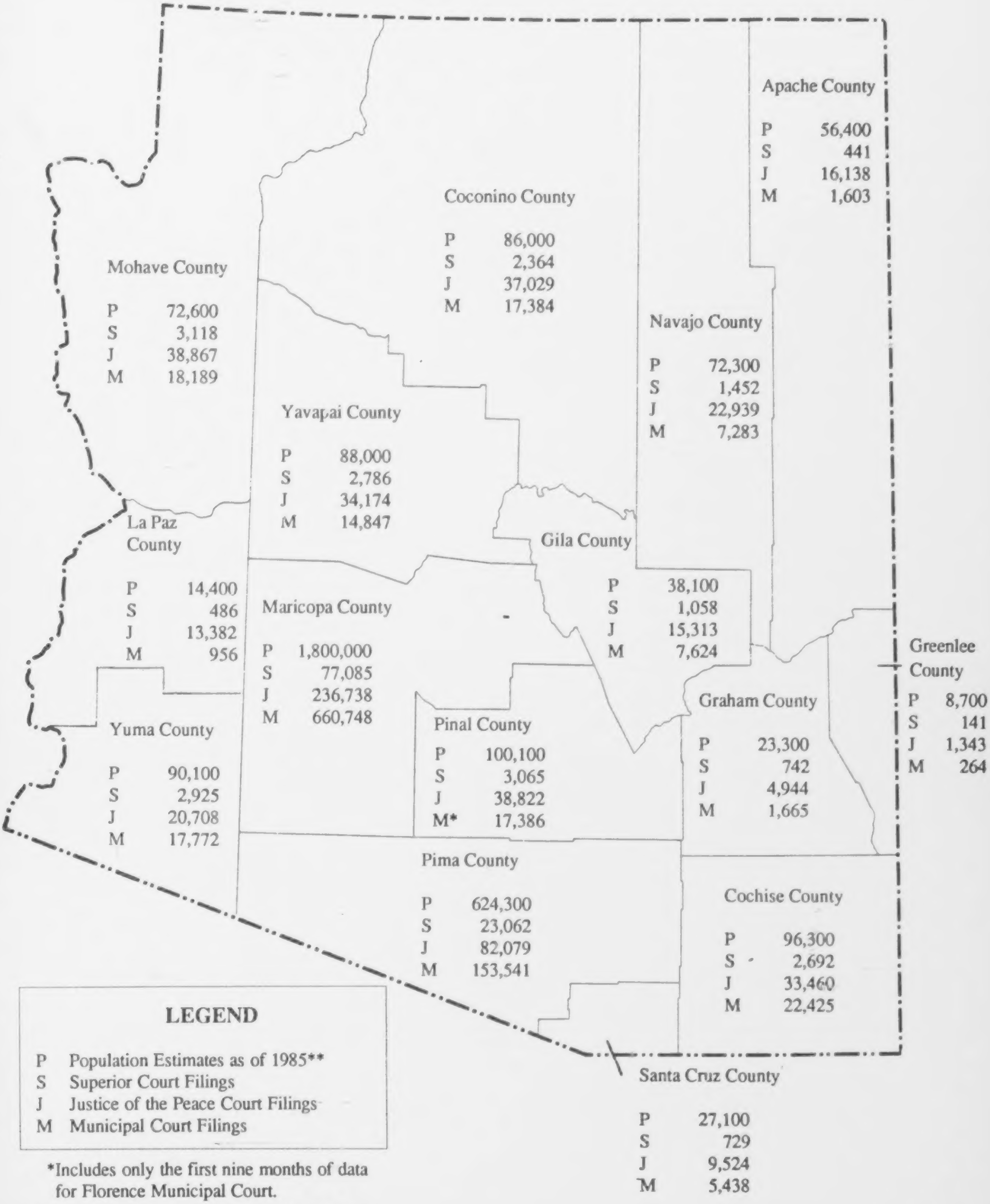
1986 Statewide Filings by Case Category



1986 Statewide Filings by Court Level



1986 Filings by Court Level with 1985 Populations


Apache County
P 56,400
S 441
J 16,138
M 1,603
Coconino County
P 86,000
S 2,364
J 37,029
M 17,384
Mohave County
P 72,600
S 3,118
J 38,867
M 18,189
Navajo County
P 72,300
S 1,452
J 22,939
M 7,283
Yavapai County
P 88,000
S 2,786
J 34,174
M 14,847
La Paz County
P 14,400
S 486
J 13,382
M 956
Gila County
P 38,100
S 1,058
J 15,313
M 7,624
Maricopa County
P 1,800,000
S 77,085
J 236,738
M 660,748
Greenlee County
P 8,700
S 141
J 1,343
M 264
Graham County
P 23,300
S 742
J 4,944
M 1,665
Yuma County
P 90,100
S 2,925
J 20,708
M 17,772
Pinal County
P 100,100
S 3,065
J 38,822
M* 17,386
Pima County
P 624,300
S 23,062
J 82,079
M 153,541
Cochise County
P 96,300
S 2,692
J 33,460
M 22,425
Santa Cruz County
P 27,100
S 729
J 9,524
M 5,438
LEGEND
P Population Estimates as of 1985**
S Superior Court Filings
J Justice of the Peace Court Filings
M Municipal Court Filings

*Includes only the first nine months of data for Florence Municipal Court.

**Source: Department of Economic Security

Supreme Court

1986 CASELOAD ACTIVITY

The 1,266 cases filed in the Supreme Court during 1986 superseded last year's record high of 1,240, and represented a 2.1% increase over 1985 fillings. Case filings in the Supreme Court were relatively stable from 1978 to 1982, averaging 1,035 per year, but have risen at an average rate of 5.8% per year since 1982. Significant decreases in case filings in both special actions (28.5%) and habeas corpus (31.0%) were offset by a 71.8% increase in direct criminal filings and a 30.0% increase in miscellaneous matters, resulting in the overall 2.1% increase.

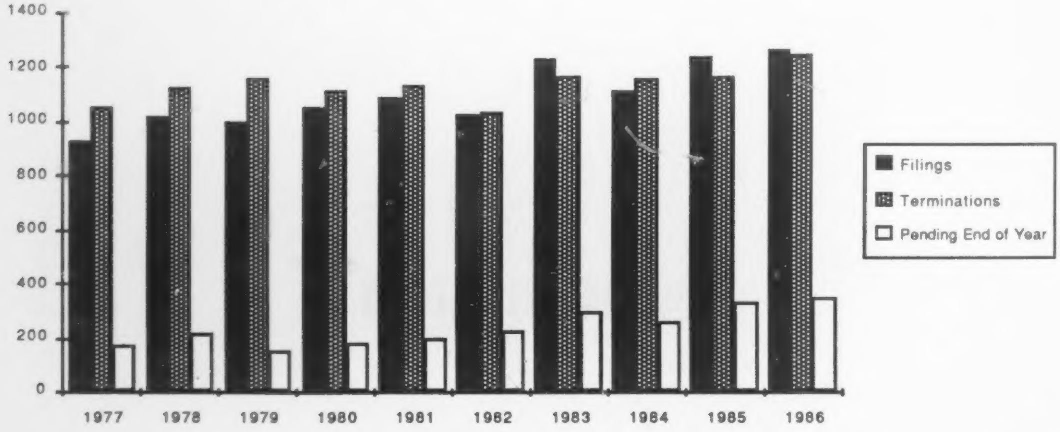
Case terminations for 1986 showed a 6.7% increase over 1985, rising to 1,243, their highest level yet. With an exception in 1982, terminations remained fairly constant from 1978 through 1985, rising only 4% over the seven years. This year's increase is a significant change. Among the areas showing increases were petitions for review (14.4%) and miscellaneous matters (42.1%); decreases were recorded in habeas corpus (28.2%), direct criminal appeals (25.6%), and special actions (13.0%).

Because of the increase in terminations, the pending caseload only rose 3.6% to 343 at the end of 1986.

1986 Caseload Activity

Type Of Action	Pending As Of Jan. 1, 1986	Filings	Trans. In	Sub-Total	Terminations by: Trans. Out	Written Opinion	Memo Decision	Order	Total	Stat. Corr.	Pending As Of Dec. 31, 1986
Civil	5	10		15		2	2	2	6	-1	8
Direct Criminal	66	67		133	1	26	5	1	33	-9	91
Pet. For Rev.	178	805		983		85	9	686	780	-6	197
Spec. Actions	46	153		199		24	2	162	188		11
Habeas Corpus	4	60		64		2		59	61		3
State Bar	10	41		51		1	1	39	41		10
Miscellaneous	22	130	8	160		2		133	135	-2	23
TOTAL	**331**	**1,266**	**8**	**1,605**	**1**	**142**	**19**	**1,082**	**1,244**	**-18**	**343**

Total Filing and Termination Activity
1977-1986



Court of Appeals – Division One

1986 CASELOAD ACTIVITY

Filing activity in Division One continued its upward trend and increased significantly during 1986, rising from 1,958 filings in 1985 to 2,285 filings in 1986. This is the highest number of cases filed in one year in Division One since the Court was established. Case filings in Division One have increased 51% since 1980. Civil filings and petitions for post-conviction relief decreased during 1986; however, special actions and criminal case filings increased, 242.5% and 21.6%, respectively. Since Division One will once again hear all special actions arising from counties within its appellate jurisdiction, this increase in filings is expected to continue. The Supreme Court has heard most of Division One's special actions since 1974 as a means of assisting Division One with its expanding caseload.

The trend in terminations has also been an upward one, with terminations increasing 72% since 1980. Terminations increased 12.2% in 1986, rising from 2,019 in 1985 to 2,265 in 1986, primarily as a result of the use of volunteer attorneys serving as judges pro tempore in civil matters in Department E. In addition to the Department E program, the addition of a fourth department in 1982 has contributed to these increased terminations.

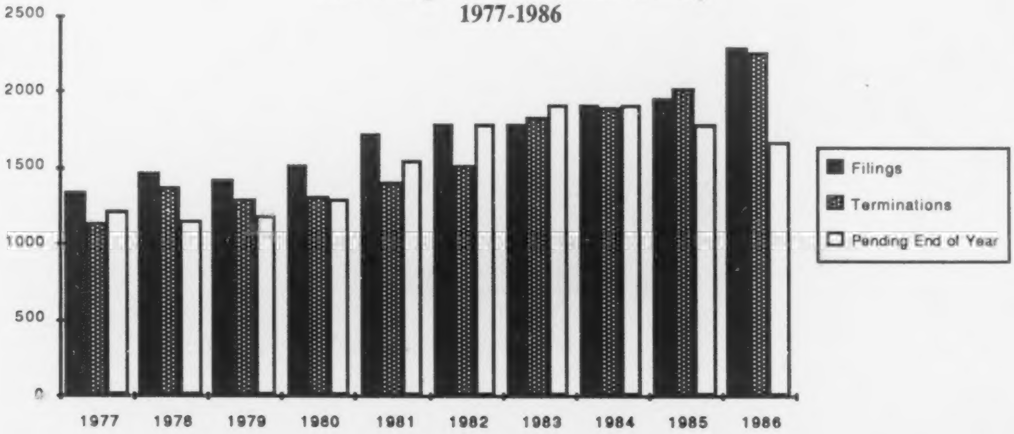
While civil filings decreased, civil terminations increased by 13.2% as a result of Department E. This trend is not expected to continue given the increases in special actions and criminal case filings. Special actions terminations increased 107.7% as the Court adjusted to the tremendous increase in special actions filings, and criminal terminations increased 15.5%. Post-conviction relief terminations decreased 39.6%, from 139 in 1985 to 84 in 1986.

Because of the impact that Department E has had for the past two years, the year-end pending caseload decreased 6.7% from last year, falling from 1,786 to 1,666. With the termination of the Department E program, and the anticipated increases in special actions and criminal appeals, the pending caseload is expected to escalate in the future.

1986 Caseload Activity

Type Of Action	Pending As Of Jan. 1, 1986	Filings	Trans. In	Sub-Total	Terminations by:					Stat. Corr.	Pending As Of Dec. 31, 1986
					Trans. Out	Written Opinion	Memo Decision	Other	Total		
Civil	786	563	3	1,352	140	112	337	261	850	-2	500
Criminal	726	1,197		1,923	2	32	703	374	1,111	1	813
Post-Conv. Rel.	76	87		163		2	52	30	84		79
Indus. Comm.	164	196		360		13	100	74	187		173
Unemp. Ins.	7	49		56		2	4	42	48		8
Spec. Actions	1	137		138			1	80	81		57
Habeas Corpus	2	5		7				2	2		5
Delayed App.											
Juvenile	24	51		75		3	26	15	44		31
TOTAL	**1,786**	**2,285**	**3***	**4,074**	**142**	**164**	**1,223**	**878**	**2,407**	**-1**	**1,666**

*1 transfer in from Division II will be recorded in January, 1987.



Total Filing and Termination Activity 1977-1986

Court of Appeals -- Division Two

1986 CASELOAD ACTIVITY

Case filings in Division Two increased 12.6% in 1986, rising from 865 to 974; in addition, 139 cases were transferred into the Division. Total terminations increased substantially, rising 17.6% from 917 to 1,078. Division Two's terminations have risen dramatically since 1983, averaging an 18.4% increase each year. Both the filing and termination figures are all-time highs for Division Two.

Filings in most of the major case categories increased, with the exception of special actions: Post-conviction relief, juvenile and criminal filings increased 53.3%, 34.8%, and 12.1%, respectively. Special actions filings decreased 11.6%.

Terminations increased in virtually all areas, particularly civil (25.9%), criminal (23.9%) and juvenile (55.0%). Again, special actions were the exception, decreasing 16.4%.

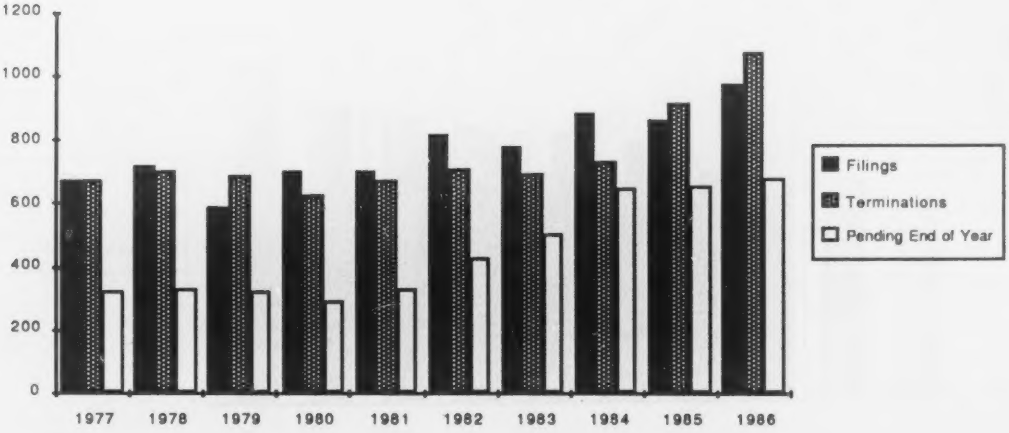
Although the increase in terminations was greater than the increase in filings, the year-end pending caseload for Division Two rose 4.1% to a new record of 682 because of the number of cases transferred into Division Two.

1986 Caseload Activity

Type Of Action	Pending As Of Jan 1, 1986	Filings	Trans. In	Sub-Total	Terminations by:					Stat. Corr.	Pending As Of Dec 31, 1986
					Trans. Out	Written Opinion	Memo Decision	Other	Total		
Civil	187	248	138	573	4	132	138	75	349	1	225
Crinimal	407	454	1	862	2	46	288	159*	495	-1	366
Post-Conv. Rel.	27	92		119	2			78**	80		39
Spec. Actions	18	137		155		14	3	105	122		33
Habeas Corpus	3	12		15		3	1	5	9		6
Juvenile	13	31		44		7	20	4	31		13
TOTAL	**655**	**974**	**139***	**1,768**	**8**	**202**	**450**	**426**	**1,086**		**682**

*Includes 3 terminations for loack of jurisdiciton; refiled in Supreme Court.
**Includes 1 termination for lack of jurisdiction; refiled in Supreme Court.

Total Filing and Termination Activity
1977-1986



Superior Court

INTRODUCTION

The caseload statistics contained in this section are based on unaudited monthly statistical reports filed with the Supreme Court by the superior court in each county. Criminal statistics represent the number of defendants; all other statistics represent the number of cases.

Superior court statistical reporting forms and instructions were last revised in 1984; thus, all information from 1984 through 1986 is directly comparable. Where appropriate, adjustments have been made to make data collected prior to 1984 comparable with data collected from 1984 through 1986.

1986 CASELOAD ACTIVITY

FILINGS – In 1986, total filings for the superior court increased 6.7% to a total of 122,146 filings. The bar chart on page 19 compares the 1986 filings and terminations with those of previous years dating back to 1981, and illustrates the increasing trend since 1983.

The most significant increase in superior court filings was in felony cases, which jumped 19.4% to 20,653 filings. Total criminal filings (including lower court appeals) increased 17.3%. Civil filings increased 10.3%, and probate filings increased 3.6%.

Decreases were recorded in the areas of juvenile dependency (27.9%), adoption (12.1%), and domestic relations (0.5%).

TERMINATIONS – Superior court terminations increased in 1986, rising from 105,248 to 114,218, an increase of 8.5%.

Total criminal terminations rose 17.9%, from 17,730 to 20,912. Terminations of lower court appeals rose 16.4% from 1,936 to 2,254, in contrast to the category's 1.2% decrease in filings. Felony and civil terminations increased 17.3% and 11.5% respectively. Domestic relations terminations also showed an increase during 1986, rising 6.6% from 29,547 to 31,508.

Superior court terminations fell 14.2% in probate cases, 6.9% in juvenile dependency cases, and 2.2% in adoption cases.

Superior Court
1986 Caseload Summary

County	Beginning Pending	Filed	Transfer In	Total On File	Transfer Out	Cases Terminated	Stat. Corr.	Ending Pending
Apache	1,072	441	1	1,514	2	581	-41	890
Cochise	2,904	2,692	43	5,639	23	2,568	-1	3,047
Coconino	1,930	2,364	7	4,301	5	2,157	-116	2,023
Gila	1,495	1,058	18	2,571	20	1,050	-68	1,433
Graham	1,097	742	7	1,846	4	651	0	1,191
Greenlee	255	141	1	397	4	81	-14	298
La Paz	499	486	2	987	5	478	0	504
Maricopa	56,089	77,085	1,029	134,203	451	71,923	0	61,829
Mohave	3,777	3,118	26	6,921	21	3,246	0	3,654
Navajo	2,259	1,452	1	3,712	11	1,662	0	2,039
Pima	30,966	23,062	56	54,084	35	21,231	-3,286	29,532
Pinal	3,949	3,065	53	7,067	12	2,854	5	4,206
Santa Cruz	1,861	729	0	2,590	6	764	0	1,820
Yavapai	3,349	2,786	29	6,164	26	2,404	-687	3,047
Yuma	4,560	2,925	2	7,487	23	2,568	0	4,896
Total	**116,062**	**122,146**	**1,275**	**239,483**	**648**	**114,218**	**-4,208**	**120,409**

PENDING – Continuing the trend from previous years, superior court cases pending at year-end increased by 3.8% over 1985. The bar chart presented on page 19 illustrates the increasing pending caseload for the superior court.

SENTENCING – The number of defendants sentenced by the superior court in 1986 rose 19.2% over 1985, from 15,557 to 18,550. There was a 12.1% increase in the number of defendants sentenced to the Department of Corrections, and a 21.2% increase in dispositions of defendants to county jails, reversing the trend for the first year since 1983. Sentences to county jails total 349, still well below their 1983 level of 552. In contrast, sentences of probation with confinement increased to a record high level for the second year in a row, 4,487, or a 19.1% increase. It should be noted that this category includes defendants sentenced to intensive probation, which was in its first full calendar year of operation during 1986 and includes a mandatory period of incarceration of at least 45 days. Sentences of probation without confinement increased 15.2%.

Superior Court
1986 Case Activity

Type of Case	Beginning Pending	Filed	Transfer In	Total On File	Transfer Out	Cases Terminated	Stat. Corr.	Ending Pending
Felony	10,294	20,653	80	31,027	42	18,254	-134	12,597
Misdemeanor	57	55	1	113	0	73	-15	25
Unclassified	119	287		406	29	331	-2	44
TOTAL Criminal	**10,470**	**20,995**	**81**	**31,546**	**71**	**18,658**	**-151**	**12,666**
Civil*	41,493	52,710	986	95,189	405	51,003	-3,440	40,341
Dom.Rel.**	24,179	33,329	64	57,572	76	31,508	-573	25,415
Probate	33,126	9,772		42,898		7,712		35,186
Adoption	3,166	1,708		4,874		1,671		3,203
Juv.Dep.	2,658	1,443		4,101		1,412		2,689
TOTAL Non-Criminal	**104,622**	**98,962**	**1,050**	**204,634**	**481**	**93,306**	**-4,013**	**106,834**

PETITIONS FOR POST-CONVICTION RELIEF: Filed: 596 Terminated: 613

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE: Petitions for Order of Protection Filed: 609 Requests for Hearing: 299

*Includes appeals from limited jurisdiction courts.
**Includes Reciprocal Support and Foreign Decrees.

Superior Court
1986 Criminal and Civil Traffic Appeals
from Limited Jurisdiction Courts

Type of Appeal		Beginning Pending	Filed	Transfer In	Total On File	Transfer Out	Cases Terminated	Stat. Corr.	Ending Pending
CRIMINAL CASE APPEALS	Justice	252	464	22	738	20	445	-29	244
	Municipal	377	790	61	1,228	48	803	-12	365
CIVIL TRAFFIC APPEALS	Justice	71	185	10	266	7	178	0	81
	Municipal	270	750	51	1,071	21	828	-3	219
TOTAL		**970**	**2,189**	**144**	**3,303**	**96**	**2,254**	**-44**	**909**

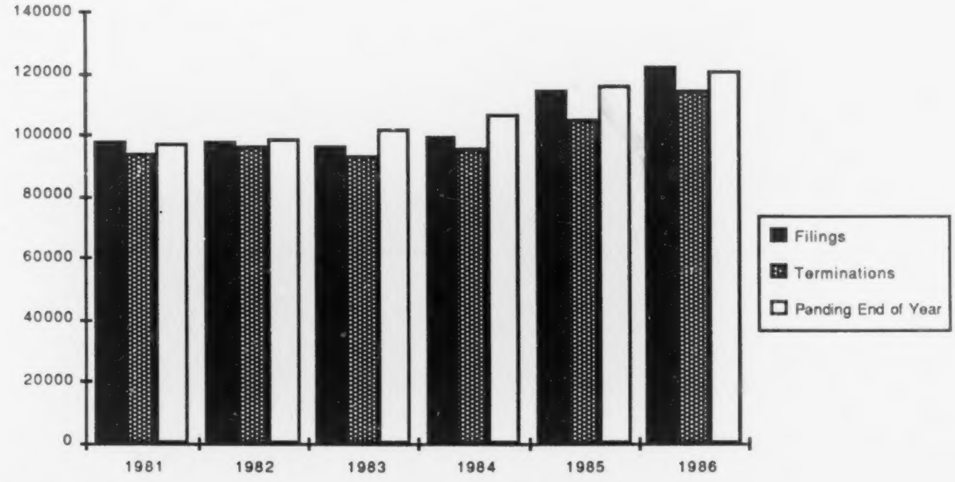
Superior Court
1986 Beginning Pending Caseload

County	Felony	Misd.	Unclass. Crim.	Lower Ct. Appeals	Total Crim.	Civil	Domestic Relations	Probate	Other Non-Crim.	Total Non-Crim.	Total BG Pend.	1985 Total	1986 Total	Percent Change
Apache	95	0	0	4	99	327	305	219	122	973	1,072	1,058	1,072	1.3
Cochise	182	0	0	17	199	619	765	1,140	181	2,705	2,904	2,469	2,904	17.6
Coconino	495	3	7	18	523	413	383	514	97	1,407	1,930	1,778	1,930	8.5
Gila	248	22	0	5	275	248	285	637	50	1,220	1,495	1,459	1,495	2.5
Graham	113	0	0	3	116	200	211	396	174	981	1,097	961	1,097	14.2
Greenlee	31	0	1	1	33	56	72	64	30	222	255	254	255	0.4
La Paz	62	1	0	2	65	176	100	151	7	434	499	489	499	2.0
Maricopa	4,477	1	6	487	4,971	23,416	9,034*	16,523	2,145	51,118	56,089	52,543	56,089	6.7
Mohave	496	0	0	47	543	997	1,141	920	176	3,234	3,777	3,724	3,777	1.4
Navajo	515	1	6	70	592	483	354	471	359	1,667	2,259	2,084	2,259	8.4
Pima	1,679	15	84	206	1,984	12,164	8,418	7,069	1,331	28,982	30,966	26,714	30,966	15.9
Pinal	719	3	3	14	739	535	743	1,425	507	3,210	3,949	3,763	3,949	4.9
Santa Cruz	155	0	0	3	158	469	339	832	63	1,703	1,861	1,741	1,861	6.9
Yavapai	329	2	1	68	400	838	930	969	212	2,949	3,349	3,276	3,349	2.2
Yuma	698	9	11	25	743	552	1,099	1,796	370	3,817	4,560	4,424	4,560	3.1
TOTAL	**10,294**	**57**	**119**	**970**	**11,440**	**41,493**	**24,179**	**33,126**	**5,824**	**104,622**	**116,062**	**106,737**	**116,062**	**8.7**

*Reflects an adjustment from the pending as of December 31, 1985 as reported in the 1985 Judicial Report.

Superior Court
1986 Filings

County	Felony	Misd.	Unclass. Crim.	Lower Ct. Appeals	Total Crim.	Civil	Domestic Relations	Probate	Other Non-Crim	Total Non-Crim	Total Filings	1985 Total	1986 Total	Percent Change
Apache	127	0	0	2	129	97	138	52	25	312	441	458	441	–3.7
Cochise	355	0	0	69	424	600	1,196	352	120	2,268	2,692	2,559	2,692	5.2
Coconino	836	4	44	45	929	563	645	148	79	1,435	2,364	2,279	2,364	3.7
Gila	257	2	4	25	288	216	406	119	29	770	1,058	997	1,058	6.1
Graham	186	0	0	5	191	122	274	88	67	551	742	786	742	–5.6
Greenlee	33	0	0	1	34	37	52	9	9	107	141	135	141	4.4
La Paz	151	5	10	4	170	122	129	55	10	316	486	499	486	–2.6
Maricopa	11,673	8	57	1,366	13,104	38,250	19,216	4,939	1,576	63,981	77,085	70,392	77,085	9.5
Mohave	916	0	145	82	1,143	623	838	427	87	1,975	3,118	3,240	3,118	–3.8
Navajo	348	2	1	43	394	381	405	153	119	1,058	1,452	1,479	1,452	–1.8
Pima	3,267	34	23	413	3,737	9,475	6,950	2,246	654	19,325	23,062	22,134	23,062	4.2
Pinal	931	0	0	74	1,005	690	839	372	159	2,060	3,065	3,145	3,065	–2.5
Santa Cruz	183	0	0	5	188	198	216	98	29	541	729	781	729	–6.7
Yavapai	554	0	0	40	594	718	1,002	391	81	2,192	2,786	2,786	2,786	0.0
Yuma	836	0	3	15	854	618	1,023	323	107	2,071	2,925	2,760	2,925	6.0
TOTAL	**20,653**	**55**	**287**	**2,189**	**23,184**	**52,710**	**33,329**	**9,772**	**3,151**	**98,962**	**122,146**	**114,430**	**122,146**	**6.7**



Superior Court
1986 Terminations

County	Felony	Misd.	Unclass. Crim.	Lower Ct. Appeals	Total Crim.	Civil	Domestic Relations	Probate	Other Non-Crim.	Total Non-Crim.	Total Terms.	1985 Total	1986 Total	Percent Change
Apache	126	0	0	3	129	224	169	16	43	452	581	396	581	46.7
Cochise	309	0	0	70	379	585	1,235	259	110	2,189	2,568	2,154	2,568	19.2
Coconino	601	4	37	35	677	558	622	169	131	1,480	2,157	2,127	2,157	1.4
Gila	228	6	2	21	257	257	408	93	35	793	1,050	952	1,050	10.3
Graham	206	0	0	3	209	119	269	21	33	442	651	645	651	0.9
Greenlee	29	0	0	0	29	5	29	5	13	52	81	126	81	–35.7
La Paz	118	6	10	6	140	138	174	17	9	338	478	488	478	–2.0
Maricopa	10,713	7	26	1,523	12,269	36,111	18,336	3,737	1,470	59,654	71,923	67,153	71,923	7.1
Mohave	777	0	145	108	1,030	663	803	636	114	2,216	3,246	3,184	3,246	1.9
Navajo	440	0	3	60	503	350	482	152	175	1,159	1,662	1,299	1,662	27.9
Pima	2,538	49	107	308	3,002	9,815	5,947	1,972	495	18,229	21,231	17,865	21,231	18.8
Pinal	799	0	0	66	865	645	957	218	169	1,989	2,854	2,889	2,854	–1.2
Santa Cruz	204	0	0	4	208	250	238	45	23	556	764	661	764	15.6
Yavapai	476	0	0	35	511	717	774	251	151	1,893	2,404	2,689	2,404	–10.6
Yuma	690	1	1	12	704	566	1,065	121	112	1,864	2,568	2,620	2,568	–2.0
TOTAL	**18,254**	**73**	**331**	**2,254**	**20,912**	**51,003**	**31,508**	**7,712**	**3,083**	**93,306**	**114,218**	**105,248**	**114,218**	**8.5**

Superior Court
1986 Ending Pending Caseload

	Felony	Misd.	Unclass. Crim.	Lower Ct. Appeals	Total Crim.	Civil	Domestic Relations	Probate	Other Non-Crim.	Total Non-Crim.	Total End Pend.	1985 Total	1986 Total	Percent Change
Apache	99	0	0	3	102	199	230	255	104	788	890	1,072	890	-17.0
Cochise	229	0	0	19	248	647	728	1,233	191	2,799	3,047	2,904	3,047	4.9
Coconino	730	3	14	28	775	418	292	493	45	1,248	2,023	1,930	2,023	4.8
Gila	221	3	2	11	237	212	277	663	44	1,196	1,433	1,495	1,433	-4.1
Graham	93	0	0	5	98	208	214	463	208	1,093	1,191	1,097	1,191	8.6
Greenlee	20	0	0	1	21	89	94	68	26	277	298	255	298	16.9
La Paz	95	0	0	0	95	159	53	189	8	409	504	499	504	1.0
Maricopa	5,471	3	8	377	5,859	26,098	9,896	17,725	2,251	55,970	61,829	56,056	61,829	10.3
Mohave	634	0	0	21	655	959	1,180	711	149	2,999	3,654	3,777	3,654	-3.3
Navajo	423	3	4	52	482	505	277	472	303	1,557	2,039	2,259	2,039	-9.7
Pima	2,408	0	0	311	2,719	8,552	9,428	7,343	1,490	26,813	29,532	30,966	29,532	-4.6
Pinal	854	3	3	23	883	606	641	1,579	497	3,323	4,206	3,949	4,206	6.5
Santa Cruz	133	0	0	3	136	414	316	885	69	1,684	1,820	1,861	1,820	-2.2
Yavapai	343	2	0	25	370	687	739	1,109	142	2,677	3,047	3,349	3,047	-9.0
Yuma	844	8	13	30	895	588	1,050	1,998	365	4,001	4,896	4,560	4,896	7.4
TOTAL	**12,597**	**25**	**44**	**909**	**13,575**	**40,341**	**25,415**	**35,186**	**5,892**	**106,834**	**120,409**	**116,029**	**120,409**	**3.8**

Superior Court
1986 Trials and Hearings Commenced

	CRIMINAL		CIVIL					DOMESTIC RELATIONS				
County	Court Trials	Jury Trials	Court Trials	Jury Trials	Default Hearings	Medical Malprac. Panels	Mental Health Hearings	Court Trials	Jury Trials	Default Hearings	Dom. Violence Hearings	O.S.C. Hearings
Apache	6	4	26	1	35	0	2	14	0	110	0	12
Cochise	25	32	79	9	112	1	3	180	0	656	0	473
Coconino	9	12	15	13	31	0	10	14	1	351	0	75
Gila	0	14	18	5	51	0	8	19	0	231	0	224
Graham	0	1	6	4	12	0	4	10	0	110	0	52
Greenlee	0	1	0	1	3	0	0	0	0	16	0	5
La Paz	1	14	12	2	14	0	0	18	0	58	0	33
Maricopa	33	367	543	393	8,368	27	427	185	7	12,241	176	2,454
Mohave	10	32	24	14	105	0	0	50	0	469	0	323
Navajo	4	20	12	0	93	0	6	0	0	194	0	78
Pima	7	288	216	149	968	46	195	304	0	3,080	15	2,835
Pinal	1	36	159	14	82	3	53	137	5	575	0	420
Santa Cruz	0	12	7	0	20	0	6	0	0	82	0	93
Yavapai	1	39	56	7	155	2	53	57	0	468	3	158
Yuma	5	40	30	14	87	0	94	58	0	495	3	336
TOTAL	**102**	**912**	**1,203**	**627**	**10,136**	**79**	**861**	**1,046**	**13**	**19,136**	**197**	**7,571**

Superior Court
1986 Criminal Case Sentences and Other Terminations*

CRIMINAL CASE BY COUNTY	SENTENCE									OTHER TERMINATION	
							Probation Plus				
	Death	D.O.C.	County Jail	Rest. Only	Prob. Only	Sent. Susp.	D.O.C.	Jail	Rest.	Acquitted	Dismissed
Felony	0	21	2	1	9	0	0	78	2	0	13
Misd.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unclass.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Apache County Total	**0**	**21**	**2**	**1**	**9**	**0**	**0**	**78**	**2**	**0**	**13**
Felony	0	53	3	0	14	0	11	53	88	5	82
Misd.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unclass.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cochise County Total	**0**	**53**	**3**	**0**	**14**	**0**	**11**	**53**	**88**	**5**	**82**
Felony	0	108	14	10	41	0	32	167	84	0	145
Misd.	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	1	0	0
Unclass.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	37
Coconino County Total	**0**	**108**	**14**	**10**	**42**	**0**	**32**	**169**	**85**	**0**	**182**
Felony	0	27	4	3	2	0	2	48	63	3	75
Misd.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	5
Unclass.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Gila County Total	**0**	**27**	**4**	**3**	**2**	**0**	**2**	**48**	**64**	**3**	**81**
Felony	0	35	1	0	22	0	14	57	21	0	56
Misd.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unclass.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Graham County Total	**0**	**35**	**1**	**0**	**22**	**0**	**14**	**57**	**21**	**0**	**56**
Felony	0	5	1	0	1	0	0	13	2	0	5
Misd.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unclass.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Greenlee County Total	**0**	**5**	**1**	**0**	**1**	**0**	**0**	**13**	**2**	**0**	**5**
Felony	0	23	0	0	1	0	8	40	10	2	34
Misd.	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	4
Unclass.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
La Paz County Total	**0**	**23**	**0**	**1**	**1**	**0**	**8**	**41**	**10**	**2**	**44**
Felony	4	2,348	9	2	898	20	411	2,045	2,326	104	1,586
Misd.	0	0	188	106	196	66	0	140	269	0	2
Unclass.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	19
Maricopa County Total	**4**	**2,348**	**197**	**108**	**1,094**	**86**	**411**	**2,185**	**2,595**	**104**	**1,607**
Felony	1	106	4	2	9	8	22	238	74	13	297
Misd.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unclass.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	105
Mohave County Total	**1**	**106**	**4**	**2**	**9**	**8**	**22**	**238**	**74**	**13**	**402**
Felony	0	38	5	0	20	2	14	42	84	13	140
Misd.	0	0	1	2	7	4	0	22	19	0	0
Unclass.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Navajo County Total	**0**	**38**	**6**	**2**	**27**	**6**	**14**	**64**	**103**	**13**	**140**
Felony	1	727	10	2	36	5	78	350	617	56	512
Misd.	0	2	30	8	16	13	0	53	79	0	0
Unclass.	0	0	6	4	0	1	0	8	10	0	50
Pima County Total	**1**	**729**	**46**	**14**	**52**	**19**	**78**	**411**	**706**	**56**	**562**
Felony	1	115	40	6	46	3	4	151	216	7	210
Misd.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unclass.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pinal County Total	**1**	**115**	**40**	**6**	**46**	**3**	**4**	**151**	**216**	**7**	**210**
Felony	0	58	1	1	15	0	0	90	17	2	21
Misd.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unclass.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Santa Cruz County Total	**0**	**58**	**1**	**1**	**15**	**0**	**0**	**90**	**17**	**2**	**21**
Felony	0	111	18	2	36	2	18	119	18	3	74
Misd.	0	0	4	1	14	5	0	26	8	0	0
Unclass.	0	0	0	0	2	4	0	9	2	0	0
Yavapai County Total	**0**	**111**	**22**	**3**	**52**	**11**	**18**	**154**	**28**	**3**	**74**
Felony	0	242	8	0	59	0	0	121	106	8	146
Misd.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Unclass.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Yuma County Total	**0**	**242**	**8**	**0**	**59**	**0**	**0**	**121**	**107**	**8**	**146**
Felony	7	4,017	120	29	1,209	40	614	3,612	3,728	216	3,396
Misd.	0	2	223	118	234	88	0	244	378	0	11
Unclass.	0	0	6	4	2	5	0	17	12	0	218
STATE TOTAL	**7**	**4,019**	**349**	**151**	**1,445**	**133**	**614**	**3,873**	**4,118**	**216**	**3,625**

*Each number refers to one person in one case. It is possible for a defendant to be involved in more than one case during the year. Sentences resulting from probation revocations are not included here; they are considered post-adjudication actions.

Superior Court Probation

INTRODUCTION

The information contained in this section of the report is based on unaudited monthly statistical reports submitted by superior court probation departments to the Arizona Supreme Court. Some changes were made in the adult monthly statistical reporting forms for 1986, primarily to gather information on Intensive Probation Supervision (IPS) probationers.

ADULT PROBATION ACTIVITY

There were 9,241 new probationers added to the adult probation department caseload during 1986, a 16.8% increase over the 7,911 probationers added in 1985. A total of 2,124 probationers completed their full term of probation during 1986, a decrease of 7.6% from 2,299 in 1985. (It should be noted that prior to 1986, this category included terminations which now comprise the "Other" category.) The number of probationers receiving an early termination from probation increased 5.7%, from 2,769 in 1985 to 2,926 in 1986. A total of 1,703 individuals had their probation revoked, up 25.8% from 1,354 in 1985, and another 273 individuals fell into the category of "Other Terminations." The total number of adults on probation at the end of 1986 increased 11.6% from the previous year to 20,283.

The figures above include 702 individuals placed on adult intensive probation during the year. Of the 835 total probationers on IPS during the year, 253 were removed, leaving 582 individuals on intensive probation at the end of the year.

JUVENILE PROBATION ACTIVITY

REFERRALS – During 1986, juvenile probation departments handled 52,825 referrals. Of these, 45,148 represent new referrals filed during the year, an 8.0% increase from the 41,806 referrals filed during 1985; the remaining referrals were pending at the beginning of the year.

The number of referrals terminated in 1986 increased 16.3% from 39,127 to 45,506. Referrals resulting in a petition being filed increased 8.6% from 12,211 to 13,318, and referrals ending in adjustments increased 18.8% from 24,000 in 1985 to 28,507 in 1986. The number of referrals pending at the end of the year, 7,319, represents a 4.7% decrease from the 7,677 referrals pending December 31, 1985.

CHILDREN WITH PETITIONS – The number of children with petitions filed during 1986 increased 2.2% from 9,790 in 1985 to 10,010 in 1986. In addition, there were 3,604 children with petitions pending on December 31, 1985, making a total of 13,614 children with petitions pending during the year. Of these, 6,422 were adjudicated delinquent or incorrigible, a 9.7% decrease from 7,115 in 1985, while dismissals increased 14.9% over last year from 1,935 to 2,224. At the end of 1986, there were 4,676 children with petitions pending, a 29.7% increase over the 3,604 children with petitions pending in the juvenile court on December 31, 1985.

PROBATION ACTIVITY – A total of 3,761 children were placed on probation during the year, an 8.3% decrease from the 4,101 children placed on probation in 1985. Revocations from probation increased 12.1% from 589 to 660, while terminations from probation decreased 3.4% from 3,282 to 3,169. At the end of 1986, a total of 4,476 children were on probation, a decrease of 1.5% from the 4,544 on probation on December 31, 1985.

REASON REFERRED – As in previous years, the majority of new juvenile referrals during 1986 (46.1%) involved crimes against property. In comparison, the next highest category was incorrigibility offenses, which constituted 19.6% of all referrals; the latter was followed closely by public peace offenses at 19.5%. The category of crimes against persons was the fourth largest at 8.9%, followed by illegal goods or services offenses at 5.9%.

PROBATION PROGRAMS

During 1986, the Arizona Legislature merged the Juvenile Delinquency Reduction Fund (A.R.S. §8-230.02), which funds programs in which juvenile offenders are required to participate as a condition prior to adjustment, with the JPO/Foster Care Program, which provides funding for treatment of juveniles through placement in residential facilities, shelter care, counseling, etc. The JPO/Foster Care program was previously administered by the Department of Economic Security. The merging of these two funds created a new Juvenile Probation Services Fund that will provide money for juvenile justice services at all stages of involvement in the juvenile justice system.

Another bill created a juvenile intensive probation program similar to the adult intensive probation program, which started July 1, 1985. The juvenile program is scheduled to begin accepting participants in early 1987.

Statewide Summary
1986 Adult Probation

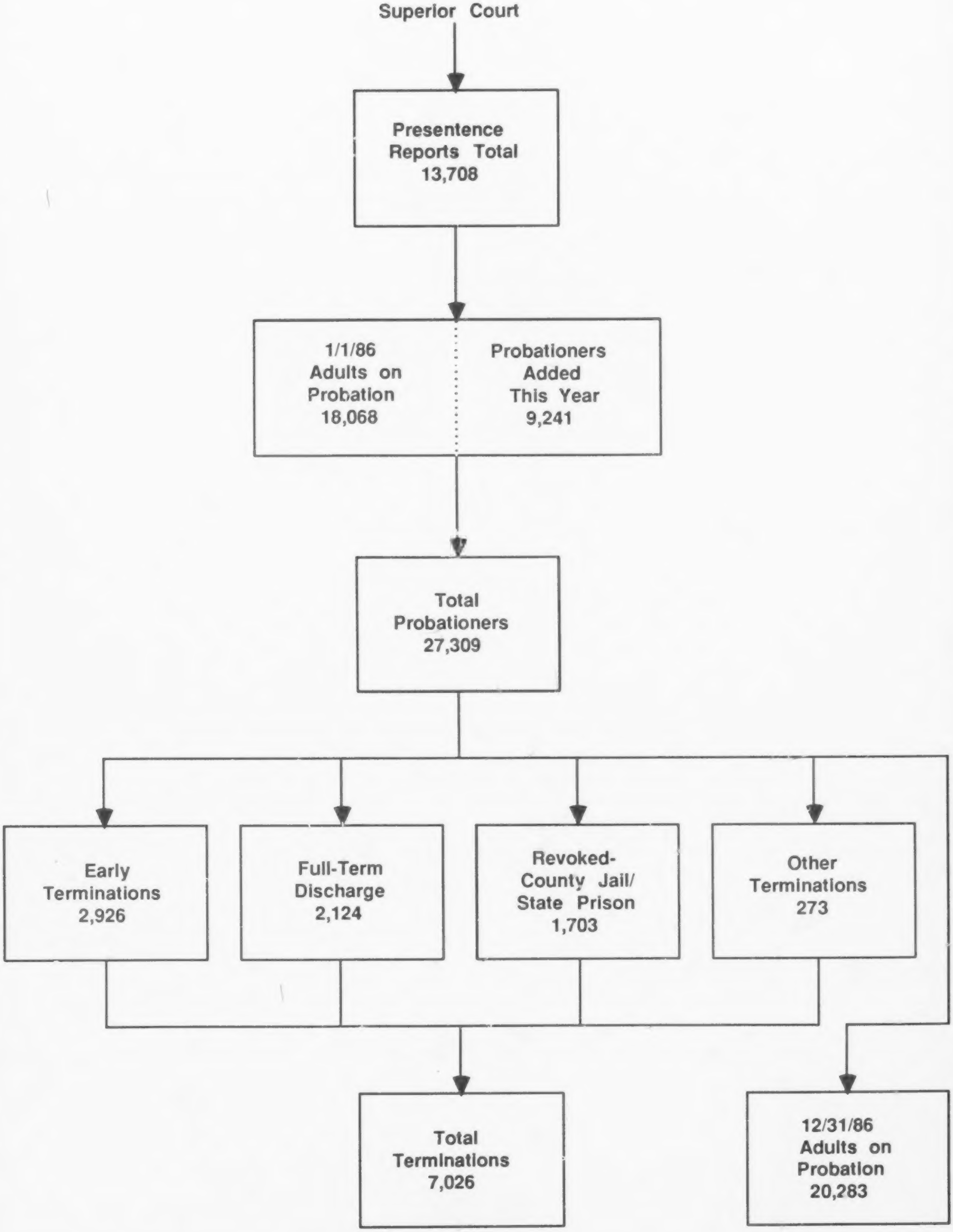
County	On Probation 1/1/86	Added This Year	Sub-Total	Early Discharge	Terminated From Probation	Revoked From Probation	Other Terms.	Sub-Total	On Probation 12/31/86
Apache	147	87	234	48	7	6	1	62	172
Cochise*	440	155	595	101	8	18	0	127	468
Coconino	535	251	786	105	21	65	25	216	570
Gila	334	87	421	68	73	0	0	141	280
Graham	149	92	241	24	20	4	19	67	174
Greenlee	40	19	59	17	1	0	0	18	41
La Paz	79	63	142	7	8	10	0	25	117
Maricopa	10,464	5,808	16,272	1,335	1,532	1,272	133	4,272	12,000
Mohave	829	294	1,123	180	40	45	23	288	835
Navajo	672	190	862	176	44	11	4	235	627
Pima	2,513	1,213	3,726	494	144	181	46	865	2,861
Pinal	607	337	944	146	51	31	11	239	705
Santa Cruz	330	119	449	49	4	5	2	60	389
Yavapai	488	254	742	101	86	14	9	210	532
Yuma	441	272	713	75	85	41	0	201	512
TOTAL	**18,068**	**9,241**	**27,309**	**2,926**	**2,124**	**1,703**	**273**	**7,026**	**20,283**

*Cochise county beginning pending differs from 1985 ending pending due to a statistical adjustment resulting from a case audit.

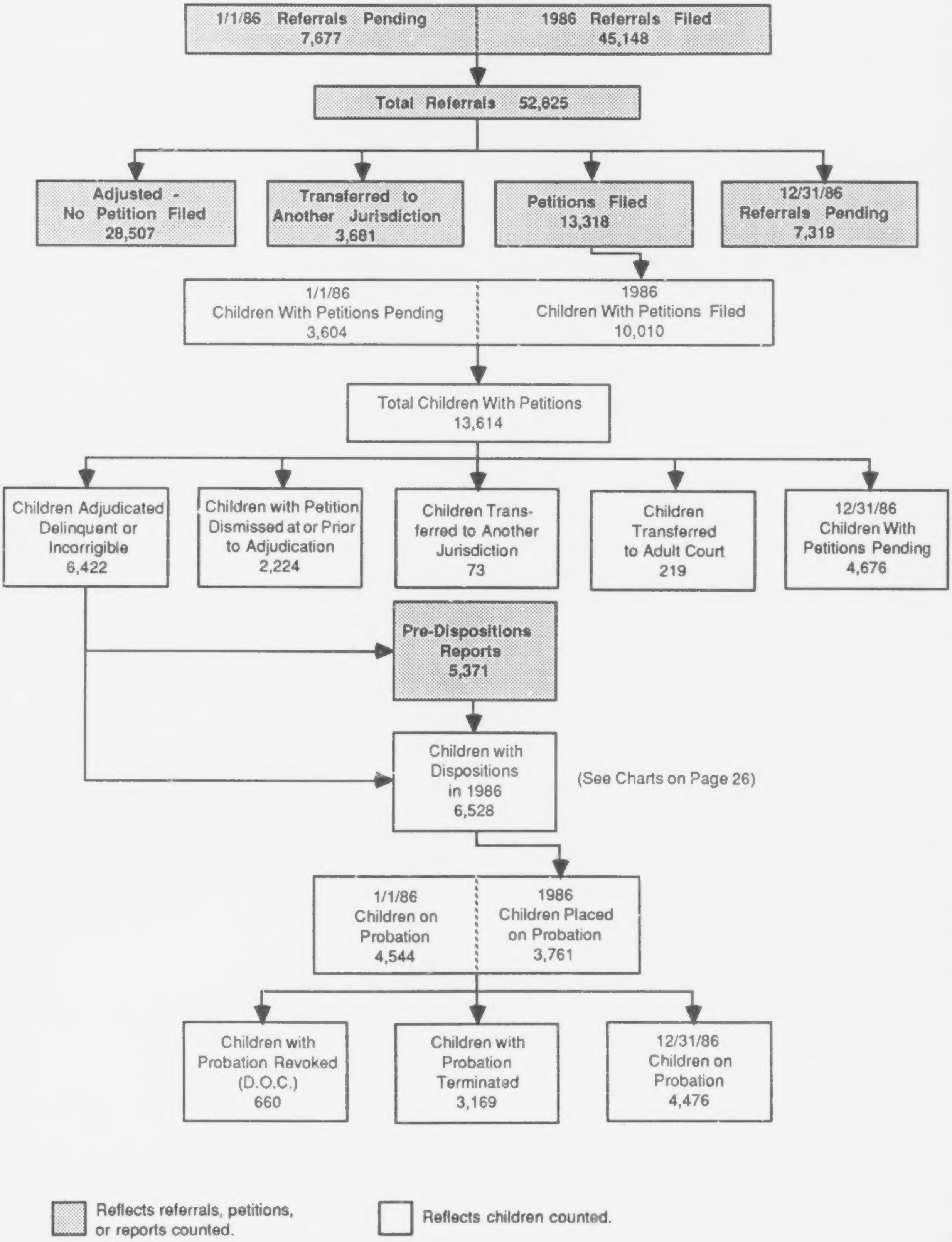
Public Work Service Hours and Monies Collected from Adult Probationers

County	MONIES COLLECTED					PUBLIC WORK SERVICE HOURS
	Restitution	Reimbursement	Fines	Probation Fees	Total	
Apache	$18,658	$1,570	$8,857	$30,987	$60,072	4,734
Cochise	29,062	5,872	30,234	29,916	95,083	638
Coconino	43,591	11,102	42,662	64,612	161,967	3,552
Gila	38,735	3,030	31,203	52,628	125,596	6,322
Graham	6,713	143	20,307	4,341	31,504	35
Greenlee	2,891	635	2,577	2,710	8,813	276
La Paz	8,671	475	10,110	16,000	35,256	860
Maricopa	1,312,169	91,421	403,557	1,308,055	3,115,202	45,140
Mohave	84,716	36,042	83,798	79,573	284,128	0
Navajo	38,656	3,892	54,065	25,617	122,230	930
Pima	370,211	18,523	88,920	224,155	701,810	0
Pinal	59,172	6,036	53,647	38,022	156,877	5,250
Santa Cruz	7,500	8,708	37,645	11,090	64,942	3,543
Yavapai	58,464	9,028	18,349	51,381	137,222	623
Yuma	25,160	995	19,873	17,407	63,434	5,048
TOTAL	**$2,104,368**	**$197,471**	**$905,804**	**$1,956,493**	**$5,164,137**	**76,950**

Adult Probation Services


Superior Court
Presentence Reports Total 13,708
1/1/86 Adults on Probation 18,068
Probationers Added This Year 9,241
Total Probationers 27,309
Early Terminations 2,926
Full-Term Discharge 2,124
Revoked-County Jail/ State Prison 1,703
Other Terminations 273
Total Terminations 7,026
12/31/86 Adults on Probation 20,283

Juvenile Adjudication Process


1/1/86 Referrals Pending 7,677
1986 Referrals Filed 45,148
Total Referrals 52,825
Adjusted - No Petition Filed 28,507
Transferred to Another Jurisdiction 3,681
Petitions Filed 13,318
12/31/86 Referrals Pending 7,319
1/1/86 Children With Petitions Pending 3,604
1986 Children With Petitions Filed 10,010
Total Children With Petitions 13,614
Children Adjudicated Delinquent or Incorrigible 6,422
Children with Petition Dismissed at or Prior to Adjudication 2,224
Children Transferred to Another Jurisdiction 73
Children Transferred to Adult Court 219
12/31/86 Children With Petitions Pending 4,676
Pre-Dispositions Reports 5,371
Children with Dispositions in 1986 6,528
(See Charts on Page 26)
1/1/86 Children on Probation 4,544
1986 Children Placed on Probation 3,761
Children with Probation Revoked (D.O.C.) 660
Children with Probation Terminated 3,169
12/31/86 Children on Probation 4,476
Reflects referrals, petitions, or reports counted.
Reflects children counted.

Statewide Summary
1986 Juvenile Referrals

Status of Referral	SEX		AGE				MOST SERIOUS OFFENSE ALLEGED IN REFERRAL				
	Male	Female	8-11	12-15	16	17	Against Persons	Against Property	Illegal Goods or Services	Public Peace	Incorrigible
Referrals Pending January 1, 1986	5,736	1,941	443	4,071	1,756	1,407	682	3,768	651	1,146	1,430
Referrals Filed This Year	33,073	12,075	2,549	23,420	10,034	9,145	4,022	20,786	2,677	8,809	8,854
SUB-TOTAL I	**38,809**	**14,016**	**2,992**	**27,491**	**11,790**	**10,552**	**4,704**	**24,554**	**3,328**	**9,955**	**10,284**
Referrals Ending in Adjustment	19,936	8,571	1,994	15,504	5,942	5,067	1,835	12,278	1,751	5,741	6,902
Referrals Ending in a Petition Being Filed	10,887	2,431	376	6,956	3,420	2,566	2,100	6,771	762	2,714	971
Referrals Transferred to Another Jurisdiction	2,581	1,100	182	1,302	682	1,515	216	1,851	241	536	837
SUB-TOTAL II	**33,404**	**12,102**	**2,552**	**23,762**	**10,044**	**9,148**	**4,151**	**20,900**	**2,754**	**8,991**	**8,710**
Referrals Pending December 31, 1986	5,405	1,914	440	3,729	1,746	1,404	553	3,654	574	964	1,574

Disposition of Adjudicated Juveniles
Listed by Offense

Type of Disposition	Against Persons	Against Property	Illegal Goods or Services	Public Peace	Incorrigible	Total
Probation	507	1,943	140	120	206	2,916
Probation with Restitution	88	675	19	15	4	801
Continued on Probation	100	384	51	401	46	982
Committed to State Department of Corrections	240	676	31	135	7	1,089
Public Work Service, Restitution or Penalty	51	273	18	31	45	418
Terminated without Services	49	167	10	53	43	322
TOTAL	**1,035**	**4,118**	**269**	**755**	**351**	**6,528**

Disposition of Adjudicated Juveniles
Listed by Sex and Age

Type of Disposition	SEX			AGE							
	Male	Female	Total	8-11	12	13	14	15	16	17	TOTAL
Probation	2,353	563	2,916	95	145	306	558	689	739	384	2,916
Probation with Restitution	732	69	801	31	33	65	132	193	196	151	801
Continued on Probation	839	143	982	15	32	70	149	264	272	180	982
Committed to State Department of Corrections	949	140	1,089	7	19	70	173	321	312	187	1,089
Public Work Service, Restitution or Penalty	342	76	418	9	9	25	48	54	109	164	418
Terminated Without Services	220	102	322	12	12	18	40	58	86	96	322
TOTAL	**5,435**	**1,093**	**6,528**	**169**	**250**	**554**	**1,100**	**1,579**	**1,714**	**1,162**	**6,528**

Justice of the Peace Courts

The 1986 caseload statistics contained in this section of the reoort are based on the unaudited monthly statistical reports submitted to the Arizona Supreme Court by each justice of the peace court.

Justice of the Peace Courts
1986 Statewide Caseload Activity

Case Type	Beginning Pending*	Filed	Transfer In	Total On File	Transfer Out	Cases Terminated	Stat. Corr.	Ending Pending
Criminal Traffic	135,122	264,935	1,399	401,456	755	255,677	-4,771	140,253
Traffic FTA	59,779	17,729	4	77,512	3	18,994	-4,945	53,570
Civil Traffic	21,035	153,038	353	174,426	545	141,351	-2,261	30,269
Non-Traffic Misdemeanors	21,745	40,083	110	61,938	592	33,556	-1,373	26,417
Misdemeanor FTA	3,652	2,538	5	6,195	14	1,726	-246	4,209
Felony-Prelim.	10,520	21,617	139	32,276	114	19,413	-205	12,544
Small Claims & Under $500	36,724	41,627	304	78,655	452	36,127	-1,067	41,009
$500 to $2,499	19,675	20,126	128	39,929	238	16,938	-155	22,598
Forcible Detainer	4,248	43,767	15	48,030	49	42,410	-23	5,548
TOTAL	**312,500**	**605,460**	**2,457**	**920,417**	**2,762**	**566,192**	**-15,046**	**336,417**

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE: Petitions for Order of Protection Filed: 6,037
Requests for Hearing: 1,211

*These figures do not coincide with those reported for December 31, 1985 due to statistical adjustments.

Justice of the Peace Courts
1986 Filings

Precinct	Criminal Traffic	Civil Traffic	Non-Traf. Misd.	Felony Prelim.	Civil	Total	1985 Total	1986 Total	Percent Change
Puerco	8,189	865	259	36	13	9,362	10,197	9,362	-8.2
Round Valley	1,695	429	286	90	230	2,730	2,842	2,730	-3.9
St. Johns	827	143	181	79	121	1,351	1,412	1,351	-4.3
Teec Nos Pos	2,491	186	13	4	1	2,695	2,687	2,695	0.3
Apache County Total	**13,202**	**1,623**	**739**	**209**	**365**	**16,138**	**17,138**	**16,138**	**-5.8**
Benson	7.169	1,313	158	63	107	8,810	8,018	8,810	9.9
Bisbee	1,272	1,148	102	74	295	2,891	2,621	2,891	10.3
Bowie	4,499	548	148	45	41	5,281	4,778	5,281	10.5
Douglas	1,985	1,049	1,006	65	578	4,683	4,364	4,683	7.3
Sierra Vista	3,101	1,932	312	211	1,645	7,201	6,779	7,201	6.2
Willcox	3,717	561	61	57	198	4,594	4,402	4,594	4.4
Cochise County Total	**21,743**	**6,551**	**1,787**	**515**	**2,864**	**33,460**	**30,962**	**33,460**	**8.1**
Flagstaff	19,116	5,218	1,431	957	2,272	28,994	27,269	28,994	6.3
Page	1,366	327	474	90	518	2,775	2,841	2,775	-2.3
Williams	3,838	282	165	55	163	4,503	3,461	4,503	30.1
Fredonia*	335	192	104	9	117	757		757	
Coconino County Total	**24,655**	**6,019**	**2,174**	**1,111**	**3,070**	**37,029**	**33,571**	**37,029**	**10.3**
Globe	3,660	699	754	114	221	5,448	5,218	5,448	4.4
Hayden	191	137	43	28	63	462	573	462	-19.4
Miami	515	1,076	168	68	134	1,961	1,937	1,961	1.2
Payson	4,769	1,236	396	144	402	6,947	4,793	6,947	44.9
Pine	75	284	70	31	35	495	401	495	23.4
Gila County Total	**9,210**	**3,432**	**1,431**	**385**	**855**	**15,313**	**12,922**	**15,313**	**18.5**
Pima	629	108	60	18	29	844	709	844	19.0
Safford	3,217	299	112	174	298	4,100	3,510	4,100	16.8
Graham County Total	**3,846**	**407**	**172**	**192**	**327**	**4,944**	**4,219**	**4,944**	**17.2**
Clifton	283	57	56	10	5	411	245	411	67.8
Duncan	441	39	39	14	9	542	426	542	27.2
Morenci	57	216	88	11	18	390	284	390	37.3
Greenlee County Total	**781**	**312**	**183**	**35**	**32**	**1,343**	**955**	**1,343**	**40.6**

*1985 information for Fredonia and Pinetop Justice Courts was not available.

Justice of the Peace Courts – 1986 Filings (Continued)

Precinct	Criminal Traffic	Civil Traffic	Non-Traf. Misd.	Felony Prelim.	Civil	Total	1985 Total	1986 Total	Percent Change
Parker	966	834	323	100	284	2,507	3,701	2,507	-32.3
Quartzsite	4,444	889	174	38	41	5,586	4,480	5,586	24.7
Salome	4,624	474	115	36	40	5,289	4,209	5,289	25.7
La Paz County Total	**10,034**	**2,197**	**612**	**174**	**365**	**13,382**	**12,390**	**13,382**	**8.0**
Buckeye	9,176	4,274	927	243	305	14,925	14,132	14,925	5.6
Chandler	1,626	4,177	629	498	2,836	9,766	6,977	9,766	40.0
East Mesa	6,222	11,678	2,688	660	4,265	25,513	20,498	25,513	24.5
Gila Bend	5,847	866	183	43	64	7,003	4,948	7,003	41.5
Glendale	626	1,777	398	1,192	6,541	10,534	9,419	10,534	11.8
Peoria	3,831	6,977	1,003	444	1,168	13,423	14,192	13,423	-5.4
Central Phoenix	2,299	4,967	695	458	2,781	11,200	7,937	11,200	41.1
East Phoenix #1	17	38	189	1,069	4,776	6,089	5,603	6,089	8.7
East Phoenix #2	8	14	234	856	4,770	5,882	4,694	5,882	25.3
Northeast Phoenix	1,141	4,820	1,261	537	5,426	13,185	11,259	13,185	17.1
Northwest Phoenix	2,234	3,969	464	890	5,910	13,467	11,770	13,467	14.4
Scottsdale	663	1,087	777	548	3,575	6,650	7,598	6,650	-12.5
South Phoenix	2,451	5,153	599	1,030	2,045	11,278	9,877	11,278	14.2
Tempe	4,437	7,784	708	1,038	4,567	18,534	13,772	18,534	34.6
Tolleson	6,868	3,566	1,052	994	6,902	19,382	14,501	19,382	33.7
West Phoenix	2,324	4,001	227	1,613	3,182	11,347	7,898	11,347	43.7
West Mesa	10,132	11,558	3,796	675	4,416	30,577	27,043	30,577	13.1
Wickenburg	4,048	2,346	1,388	68	133	7,983	6,609	7,983	20.8
Maricopa County Total	**63,950**	**79,052**	**17,218**	**12,856**	**63,662**	**236,738**	**198,727**	**236,738**	**19.1**
Bullhead City	1,323	1,283	751	523	820	4,700	5,400	4,700	-13.0
Colorado	1,562	257	33	12	6	1,870	2,625	1,870	-28.8
Kingman	17,224	2,745	1,304	705	948	22,926	19,063	22,926	20.3
Lake Havasu City	5,933	1,242	1,181	242	773	9,371	8,347	9,371	12.3
Mohave County Total	**26,042**	**5,527**	**3,269**	**1,482**	**2,547**	**38,867**	**35,435**	**38,867**	**9.7**
Holbrook	8,660	776	245	192	127	10,000	10,372	10,000	-3.6
Pinetop*	634	864	594	60	569	2,721		2,721	
Show Low	2,005	506	141	88	1,398	4,138	3,521	4,138	17.5
Snowflake	1,631	644	134	83	134	2,626	2,445	2,626	7.4
Winslow	2,640	283	182	138	211	3,454	3,257	3,454	6.0
Navajo County Total	**15,570**	**3,073**	**1,296**	**561**	**2,439**	**22,939**	**19,595**	**22,939**	**17.1**
Ajo	1,212	521	219	78	32	2,062	2,580	2,062	-20.1
Green Valley	2,405	1,197	399	5	136	4,142	2,496	4,142	65.9
Pima County (Consol.)	23,779	22,931	6,569	1,022	21,574	75,875	66,569	75,875	14.0
Pima County Total	**27,396**	**24,649**	**7,187**	**1,105**	**21,742**	**82,079**	**71,645**	**82,079**	**14.6**
Apache Junction	1,624	1,124	288	207	544	3,787	4,448	3,787	-14.9
Casa Grande	11,329	1,785	450	402	873	14,839	14,297	14,839	3.8
Coolidge	1,184	565	224	171	333	2,477	1,803	2,477	37.4
Eloy	3,815	664	161	223	127	4,990	4,936	4,990	1.1
Florence	950	152	119	108	725	2,054	2,179	2,054	-5.7
Kearny	240	55	43	52	39	429	382	429	12.3
Mammoth	1,116	307	133	22	92	1,670	1,355	1,670	23.2
Maricopa	142	418	237	34	27	858	481	858	78.4
Oracle	2,006	831	342	52	66	3,297	4,209	3,297	-21.7
San Manuel	131	264	341	34	132	902	689	902	30.9
Stanfield	602	176	71	23	33	905	408	905	121.8
Superior	1,523	907	35	22	127	2,614	2,397	2,614	9.1
Pinal County Total	**24,662**	**7,248**	**2,444**	**1,350**	**3,118**	**38,822**	**37,584**	**38,822**	**3.3**
Nogales	5,610	2,764	195	207	355	9,131	7,385	9,131	23.6
Patagonia	172	110	97	7	7	393	504	393	-22.0
Santa Cruz County Total	**5,782**	**2,874**	**292**	**214**	**362**	**9,524**	**7,889**	**9,524**	**20.7**
Bagdad	168	223	66	9	6	472	232	472	103.4
Camp Verde	5,076	732	318	43	202	6,371	6,192	6,371	2.9
Mayer	6,129	1,472	598	129	205	8,533	6,910	8,533	23.5
Prescott	1,523	1,191	486	273	796	4,269	4,292	4,269	-0.5
Seligman	7,924	748	206	35	32	8,945	8,640	8,945	3.5
Upper Verde	545	1,151	395	113	614	2,818	2,770	2,818	1.7
Yarnell	2,202	388	120	9	47	2,766	2,241	2,766	23.4
Yavapai County Total	**23,567**	**5,905**	**2,189**	**611**	**1,902**	**34,174**	**31,277**	**34,174**	**9.3**
Somerton	352	770	146	109	36	1,413	1,030	1,413	37.2
Wellton	5,259	462	111	69	14	5,915	4,691	5,915	26.1
Yuma	6,613	2,937	1,371	639	1,820	13,380	12,681	13,380	5.5
Yuma County Total	**12,224**	**4,169**	**1,628**	**817**	**1,870**	**20,708**	**18,402**	**20,708**	**12.5**
STATE TOTAL*	**282,664**	**153,038**	**42,621**	**21,617**	**105,520**	**605,460**	**532,711**	**605,460**	**13.7**

*1985 information for Fredonia and Pinetop Justice Courts was not available.

Justice of the Peace Courts
1986 Terminations

Precinct	Criminal Traffic	Civil Traffic	Non-Traf. Misd.	Felony Prelim.	Civil	Total	1985 Total	1986 Total	Percent Change
Puerco	7,745	837	220	32	13	8,847	10,246	8,847	-13.7
Round Valley	1,853	412	204	80	217	2,766	2,429	2,766	13.9
St. Johns	755	144	114	65	51	1,129	1,332	1,129	-15.2
Teec Nos Pos	2,426	173	18	3	0	2,620	2,555	2,620	2.5
Apache County Total	**12,779**	**1,566**	**556**	**180**	**281**	**15,362**	**16,562**	**15,362**	**-7.2**
Benson	7,826	1,281	135	61	103	9,406	8,351	9,406	12.6
Bisbee	1,053	1,140	88	70	248	2,599	2,444	2,599	6.3
Bowie	5,291	587	120	45	39	6,082	5,202	6,082	16.9
Douglas	1,484	1,083	651	58	267	3,543	2,520	3,543	40.6
Sierra Vista	2,892	1,884	289	168	1,435	6,668	6,424	6,668	3.8
Willcox	3,872	562	58	62	168	4,722	4,974	4,722	-5.1
Cochise County Total	**22,418**	**6,537**	**1,341**	**464**	**2,260**	**33,020**	**29,915**	**33,020**	**10.4**
Flagstaff	18,652	5,212	948	719	1,797	27,328	39,980	27,328	-31.6
Page	1,491	349	471	104	405	2,820	2,645	2,820	6.6
Williams	2,593	327	148	47	113	3,228	5,033	3,228	-35.9
Fredonia*	312	189	58	6	115	680		680	
Coconino County Total	**23,048**	**6,077**	**1,625**	**876**	**2,430**	**34,056**	**47,658**	**34,056**	**-28.5**
Globe	3,363	625	684	133	223	5,028	4,744	5,028	6.0
Hayden	174	119	50	27	79	449	505	449	-11.1
Miami	521	1,051	156	64	115	1,907	1,865	1,907	2.3
Payson	6,020	1,276	467	161	294	8,218	4,264	8,218	92.7
Pine	75	287	70	26	33	491	383	491	28.2
Gila County Total	**10,153**	**3,358**	**1,427**	**411**	**744**	**16,093**	**11,761**	**16,093**	**36.8**
Pima	595	94	48	19	26	782	678	782	15.3
Safford	2,931	306	108	159	277	3,781	3,305	3,781	14.4
Graham County Total	**3,526**	**400**	**156**	**178**	**303**	**4,563**	**3,983**	**4,563**	**14.6**
Clifton	250	34	78	11	2	375	263	375	42.6
Duncan	465	45	38	14	10	572	389	572	47.0
Morenci	62	218	103	11	12	406	289	406	40.5
Greenlee County Total	**777**	**297**	**219**	**36**	**24**	**1,353**	**941**	**1,353**	**43.8**
Parker	1,196	947	326	104	189	2,762	4,046	2,762	-31.7
Quartzsite	3,444	727	150	45	38	4,404	6,511	4,404	-32.4
Salome	5,232	444	113	34	37	5,860	5,072	5,860	15.5
La Paz County Total	**9,872**	**2,118**	**589**	**183**	**264**	**13,026**	**15,629**	**13,026**	**-16.7**
Buckeye	10,485	4,234	918	239	288	16,164	13,897	16,164	16.3
Chandler	1,264	4,267	430	351	2,406	8,718	5,656	8,718	54.1
East Mesa	5,694	12,021	2,345	528	3,797	24,385	18,705	24,385	30.4
Gila Bend	4,977	837	159	37	81	6,091	4,771	6,091	27.7
Glendale	541	1,476	211	1,132	6,266	9,626	9,042	9,626	6.5
Peoria	4,310	7,273	999	415	1,219	14,216	12,795	14,216	11.1
Central Phoenix	1,886	4,395	523	373	2,657	9,834	8,429	9,834	16.7
East Phoenix #1	34	38	106	956	4,540	5,674	4,639	5,674	22.3
East Phoenix #2	16	11	48	787	4,273	5,135	4,190	5,135	22.6
Northeast Phoenix	1,214	4,628	754	507	4,951	12,054	11,791	12,054	2.2
Northwest Phoenix	1,742	3,449	270	667	6,471	12,599	10,888	12,599	15.7
Scottsdale	766	1,121	638	522	3,458	6,505	7,008	6,505	-7.2
South Phoenix	1,732	3,823	432	1,027	1,614	8,628	10,097	8,628	-14.5
Tempe	5,072	6,870	450	834	3,338	16,564	15,183	16,564	9.1
Tolleson	5,501	3,066	898	992	6,033	16,490	10,931	16,490	50.9
West Phoenix	1,730	3,871	117	1,265	2,775	9,758	7,263	9,758	34.4
West Mesa	9,701	10,073	2,709	668	4,636	27,787	26,855	27,787	3.5
Wickenburg	4,016	2,195	1,165	61	213	7,650	6,127	7,650	24.9
Maricopa County Total	**60,681**	**73,648**	**13,172**	**11,361**	**59,016**	**217,878**	**188,267**	**217,878**	**15.7**
Bullhead City	2,342	1,404	746	481	821	5,794	6,144	5,794	-5.7
Colorado	1,410	263	37	9	14	1,733	2,245	1,733	-22.8
Kingman	18,125	2,245	1,187	686	879	23,122	17,901	23,122	29.2
Lake Havasu City	5,971	1,200	1,467	265	711	9,614	8,605	9,614	11.7
Mohave County Total	**27,848**	**5,112**	**3,437**	**1,441**	**2,425**	**40,263**	**34,895**	**40,263**	**15.4**
Holbrook	8,594	664	156	171	159	9,744	9,413	9,744	3.5
Pinetop*	614	859	480	66	633	2,652		2,652	
Show Low	1,687	435	115	61	1,324	3,622	3,408	3,622	6.3
Snowflake	1,558	649	137	99	210	2,653	2,251	2,653	17.9
Winslow	2,755	274	209	125	199	3,562	3,043	3,562	17.1
Navajo County Total	**15,208**	**2,881**	**1,097**	**522**	**2,525**	**22,233**	**18,115**	**22,233**	**22.7**

*1985 information for Fredonia and Pinetop Justice Courts was not available.

Justice of the Peace Courts – 1986 Terminations (Continued)

Precinct	Criminal Traffic	Civil Traffic	Non-Traf. Misd.	Felony Prelim.	Civil	Total	1985 Total	1986 Total	Percent Change
Ajo	1,203	615	171	76	21	2,086	2,351	2,086	-11.3
Green Valley	1,925	1,087	319	6	145	3,482	2,144	3,482	62.4
Pima County (Consol.)	22,990	18,407	5,274	849	18,677	66,197	69,802	66,197	-5.2
Pima County Total	**26,118**	**20,109**	**5,764**	**931**	**18,843**	**71,765**	**74,297**	**71,765**	**-3.4**
Apache Junction	1,433	1,126	292	200	524	3,575	4,611	3,575	-22.5
Casa Grande	11,006	1,819	409	418	579	14,231	13,643	14,231	4.3
Coolidge	1,118	561	238	181	278	2,376	1,772	2,376	34.1
Eloy	4,624	526	167	177	97	5,591	5,407	5,591	3.4
Florence	812	99	52	92	526	1,581	1,832	1,581	-13.7
Kearny	224	55	35	48	32	394	417	394	-5.5
Mammoth	1,030	292	136	22	92	1,572	1,272	1,572	23.6
Maricopa	115	362	209	35	22	743	470	743	58.1
Oracle	2,026	865	338	52	69	3,350	3,862	3,350	-13.3
San Manuel	119	249	277	33	93	771	616	771	25.2
Stanfield	587	169	60	23	31	870	364	870	139.0
Superior	1,531	884	36	16	167	2,634	2,441	2,634	7.9
Pinal County Total	**24,625**	**7,007**	**2,249**	**1,297**	**2,510**	**37,688**	**36,707**	**37,688**	**2.7**
Nogales	2,759	2,731	122	178	359	6,149	5,230	6,149	17.6
Patagonia	112	100	63	7	18	300	955	300	-68.6
Santa Cruz County Total	**2,871**	**2,831**	**185**	**185**	**377**	**6,449**	**6,185**	**6,449**	**4.3**
Bagdad	212	231	67	6	13	529	208	529	154.3
Camp Verde	5,025	677	287	43	240	6,272	5,898	6,272	6.3
Mayer	6,173	1,398	610	129	176	8,486	7,362	8,486	15.3
Prescott	1,640	1,197	641	249	762	4,489	4,218	4,489	6.4
Seligman	8,300	673	161	37	28	9,199	8,271	9,199	11.2
Upper Verde	535	1,110	329	110	572	2,656	2,660	2,656	-0.2
Yarnell	2,092	381	103	9	43	2,628	2,531	2,628	3.8
Yavapai County Total	**23,977**	**5,667**	**2,198**	**583**	**1,834**	**34,259**	**31,148**	**34,259**	**10.0**
Somerton	577	724	169	106	57	1,633	1,085	1,633	50.5
Wellton	4,649	459	86	69	17	5,280	5,758	5,280	-8.3
Yuma	5,544	2,550	1,012	590	1,565	11,271	10,758	11,271	4.8
Yuma County Total	**10,770**	**3,743**	**1,267**	**765**	**1,639**	**18,184**	17,601	18,184	3.3
STATE TOTAL*	**274,671**	**141,351**	**35,282**	**19,413**	**95,475**	**566,192**	**533,664**	**566,192**	**6.1**

*1985 information for Fredonia and Pinetop Justice Courts was not available.

Justice of the Peace Courts
1986 Trials and Hearings Commenced

	TRAFFIC				CRIMINAL				CIVIL			
Precinct	Crim. Court Trials	Crim. Jury Trials	Civil Hear. by Judge	Civil Hear. by Hear. Off.	Misd. Court Trials	Misd. Jury Trials	Prelim. Hear.	Initial Appear. Hearings	Small Claims Hear.	Court Trials	Jury Trials	Dom. Vio. Hear.
Puerco	47	0	1	0	2	0	7	107	0	0	0	0
Round Valley	43	0	12	0	16	0	20	97	53	36	0	1
St. Johns	5	0	3	0	0	0	15	180	35	6	0	1
Teec Nos Pos	31	0	15	0	1	0	1	8	0	0	0	1
Apache County Total	**126**	**0**	**31**	**0**	**19**	**0**	**43**	**392**	**88**	**42**	**0**	**3**
Benson	118	1	18	0	24	0	0	110	46	8	0	0
Bisbee	76	3	41	0	38	0	3	171	48	69	0	7
Bowie	44	0	1	0	7	0	1	141	7	1	0	0
Douglas	125	0	79	0	185	0	14	362	78	51	0	0
Sierra Vista	25	1	16	0	15	1	2	413	92	190	0	6
Willcox	44	0	0	0	5	0	0	156	41	12	0	0
Cochise County Total	**432**	**5**	**155**	**0**	**274**	**1**	**20**	**1,353**	**312**	**331**	**0**	**13**
Flagstaff	107	1	75	0	10	0	44	2,173	160	193	0	1
Page	60	1	9	0	16	0	10	128	107	23	0	0
Williams	28	0	4	0	6	1	3	73	38	3	0	1
Fredonia	16	0	12	0	4	0	0	13	56	2	0	0
Coconino County Total	**211**	**2**	**100**	**0**	**36**	**1**	**57**	**2,387**	**361**	**221**	**0**	**2**
Globe	186	3	7	0	112	0	4	245	126	12	0	2
Hayden	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1
Miami	6	0	11	0	3	0	6	248	10	7	0	1
Payson	97	0	42	0	35	0	64	89	114	13	3	5
Pine	7	1	97	0	12	0	17	44	13	5	0	2
Gila County Total	**296**	**4**	**163**	**0**	**162**	**0**	**91**	**627**	**263**	**38**	**3**	**11**
Pima	6	0	2	0	3	0	2	59	13	2	0	0
Safford	35	0	17	0	17	0	34	225	39	14	0	0
Graham County Total	**41**	**0**	**19**	**0**	**20**	**0**	**36**	**284**	**52**	**16**	**0**	**0**
Clifton	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	36	0	0	0	0
Duncan	15	1	9	0	9	0	3	18	6	3	0	1
Morenci	3	0	8	0	22	0	2	23	7	0	0	0
Greenlee County Total	**18**	**1**	**17**	**0**	**31**	**0**	**8**	**77**	**13**	**3**	**0**	**1**
Parker	151	1	34	0	41	0	11	344	77	33	0	2
Quartzsite	40	0	19	0	9	0	6	44	13	4	0	0
Salome	55	1	3	0	5	0	7	137	11	4	0	1
La Paz County Total	**246**	**2**	**56**	**0**	**55**	**0**	**24**	**525**	**101**	**41**	**0**	**3**
Buckeye	104	0	109	0	15	0	12	63	71	81	0	4
Chandler	4	0	16	0	11	0	57	323	287	348	0	109
East Mesa	708	6	99	199	251	0	114	294	584	1.623	0	122
Gila Bend	12	0	4	0	0	0	4	59	19	7	0	0
Glendale	43	2	91	0	28	0	286	367	600	841	1	87
Peoria	111	0	97	107	95	0	34	158	203	303	0	13
Central Phoenix	83	3	189	0	0	0	54	1,244	188	343	0	15
East Phoenix #1	0	0	13	0	0	0	167	197	462	1,315	0	11
East Phoenix #2	4	0	6	0	39	0	111	163	526	1,054	2	76
Northeast Phoenix	50	5	199	0	194	0	252	118	531	1,105	1	208
Northwest Phoenix	37	1	189	0	4	0	71	91	505	429	0	48
Scottsdale	101	0	122	0	53	0	57	453	513	729	0	17
South Phoenix	214	3	372	0	209	0	474	1,133	318	820	0	47
Tempe	49	2	65	64	5	0	72	590	790	747	0	54
Tolleson	107	0	108	0	7	0	76	261	332	232	0	109
West Phoenix	67	2	143	0	7	0	152	334	226	414	0	3
West Mesa	463	9	222	0	149	0	115	470	204	684	1	58
Wickenburg	76	1	52	0	45	0	5	1	40	5	0	1
Maricopa County Total	**2,233**	**34**	**2,096**	**370**	**1,112**	**0**	**2,113**	**6,319**	**6,399**	**11,080**	**5**	**982**

Justice of the Peace Courts – 1986 Trials and Hearings Commenced (Continued)

	TRAFFIC				CRIMINAL				CIVIL			
Precinct	Crim. Court Trials	Crim. Jury Trials	Civil Hear. by Judge	Civil Hear. by Hear. Off.	Misd. Court Trials	Misd. Jury Trials	Prelim. Hear.	Initial Appear. Hearings	Small Claims Hear.	Court Trials	Jury Trials	Dom. Vio. Hear.
Bullhead City	32	7	96	0	20	0	1	702	135	234	1	2
Colorado	16	0	1	0	1	0	0	40	3	3	0	0
Kingman	194	3	145	0	58	0	12	1,203	270	134	0	8
Lake Havasu City	74	2	36	0	15	1	4	237	156	46	0	2
Mohave County Total	**316**	**12**	**278**	**0**	**94**	**1**	**17**	**2,182**	**564**	**417**	**1**	**12**
Holbrook	37	2	2	0	13	0	6	803	19	17	0	3
Pinetop	92	20	51	0	74	1	37	33	109	79	5	4
Show Low	18	0	1	0	10	0	1	82	309	38	0	3
Snowflake	81	0	32	0	31	0	2	84	20	17	0	3
Winslow	22	0	1	0	69	0	1	105	27	35	2	9
Navajo County Total	**250**	**22**	**87**	**0**	**197**	**1**	**47**	**1,107**	**484**	**186**	**7**	**22**
Ajo	12	2	6	0	32	0	1	390	5	1	0	1
Green Valley	132	4	315	0	71	1	0	223	46	61	0	5
Pima County (Consol.)	2,175	57	2,304	0	281	1	59	6,178	1,255	8,185	1	52
Pima County Total	**2,319**	**63**	**2,625**	**0**	**384**	**2**	**60**	**6,791**	**1,306**	**8,247**	**1**	**58**
Apache Junction	65	2	53	0	51	0	0	188	88	101	0	2
Casa Grande	344	1	76	0	35	0	27	807	150	155	0	1
Coolidge	65	1	42	0	36	0	1	334	110	39	0	0
Eloy	52	0	9	0	2	0	2	222	18	11	0	0
Florence	25	0	1	0	6	0	0	244	30	13	0	0
Kearny	2	0	9	0	1	0	0	24	6	3	0	0
Mammoth	13	0	8	0	9	0	0	20	31	9	0	1
Maricopa	2	0	3	0	0	0	0	120	3	9	0	0
Oracle	25	3	20	0	30	0	1	211	31	2	0	0
San Manuel	7	1	4	0	15	0	0	23	11	3	0	1
Stanfield	7	0	5	0	9	0	0	33	17	12	0	1
Superior	73	1	53	0	0	0	0	25	23	4	0	0
Pinal County Total	**680**	**9**	**283**	**0**	**194**	**0**	**31**	**2,251**	**518**	**361**	**0**	**6**
Nogales	96	2	35	0	1	2	63	90	41	110	0	2
Patagonia	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Santa Cruz County Total	**96**	**2**	**35**	**0**	**1**	**2**	**64**	**90**	**41**	**110**	**0**	**2**
Bagdad	5	0	1	0	5	0	1	12	1	0	0	0
Camp Verde	68	3	43	0	41	0	0	31	52	23	0	0
Mayer	195	2	58	0	64	0	1	546	38	15	0	0
Prescott	35	4	69	0	19	0	5	557	235	134	0	1
Seligman	20	0	1	1	11	1	0	115	0	3	0	0
Upper Verde	19	6	29	1	25	1	1	325	146	86	1	9
Yarnell	40	2	12	0	6	0	0	52	15	3	0	0
Yavapai County Total	**382**	**17**	**213**	**2**	**171**	**2**	**8**	**1,638**	**487**	**264**	**1**	**10**
Somerton	3	0	12	0	1	0	1	307	14	11	0	2
Wellton	1	0	0	0	5	0	0	37	0	3	0	1
Yuma	25	5	36	1	27	0	10	2,138	334	212	0	27
Yuma County Total	**29**	**5**	**48**	**1**	**33**	**0**	**11**	**2,482**	**348**	**226**	**0**	**30**
STATE TOTAL	**7,675**	**178**	**6,206**	**373**	**2,783**	**10**	**2,630**	**28,505**	**11,337**	**21,583**	**18**	**1,155**

Municipal Courts

The 1986 caseload statistics contained in this section of the report are based on the unaudited monthly statistical reports submitted to the Arizona Supreme Court by each municipal court.

Municipal Courts
1986 Statewide Caseload Activity*

Case Type	Beginning Pending	Filed	Transfer In	Total On File	Transfer Out	Cases Terminated	Stat. Corr.	Ending Pending
Criminal Traffic	218,703	116,603	67	335,373	778	110,040	719	225,274
Traffic FTA	32,311	28,761	0	61,072	4	25,586	89	35,571
Civil Traffic	65,361	653,030	78	718,469	5,392	639,560	-259	73,258
Non-Traffic Misdemeanors	130,281	129,573	30	259,884	741	116,278	63	142,928
Misdemeanor FTA	26,516	19,158	0	45,674	76	23,114	786	23,270
TOTAL	**473,172**	**947,125**	**175**	**1,420,472**	**6,991**	**914,578**	**1,398**	**500,301**

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE· Petitions for Order of Protection Filed: 1,971
Requests for Hearing: 252

*Includes only the first nine months of data for Florence Municipal Court.

Municipal Courts
1986 Filings

Municipality	Criminal Traffic	Civil Traffic	Non-Traf. Misd.	Total	1985 Total	1986 Total	Percent Change
Eagar	151	512	100	763	1,078	763	-29.2
St. Johns	58	166	67	291	288	291	1.0
Springerville	112	319	118	549	593	549	-7.4
Apache County Total	**321**	**997**	**285**	**1,603**	**1,959**	**1,603**	**-18.2**
Benson	214	314	84	612	1,006	612	-39.2
Bisbee	211	1,037	347	1,595	1,349	1,595	18.2
Douglas	8,243	4,181	1,786	14,210	6,583	14,210	115.9
Huachuca City	345	550	55	950	658	950	44.4
Sierra Vista	548	2,301	674	3,523	3,639	3,523	-3.2
Tombstone	154	351	86	591	824	591	-28.3
Willcox	156	402	386	944	1,084	944	-12.9
Cochise County Total	**9,871**	**9,136**	**3,418**	**22,425**	**15,143**	**22,425**	**48.1**
Flagstaff	2,957	7,824	3,142	13,923	14,732	13,923	-5.5
Fredonia	100	278	23	401	433	401	-7.4
Page	427	1,025	1,055	2,507	2,159	2,507	16.1
Williams	214	215	124	553	421	553	31.4
Coconino County Total	**3,698**	**9,342**	**4,344**	**17,384**	**17,745**	**17,384**	**-2.0**
Globe	445	1,329	491	2,265	1,989	2,265	13.9
Hayden	10	79	28	117	213	117	-45.1
Miami	570	2,517	126	3,213	2,628	3,213	22.3
Payson	339	1,095	363	1,797	1,788	1,797	0.5
Winkelman	31	134	67	232	398	232	-41.7
Gila County Total	**1,395**	**5,154**	**1,075**	**7,624**	**7,016**	**7,624**	**8.7**
Pima	52	249	55	356	326	356	9.2
Safford	162	582	224	968	987	968	-1.9
Thatcher	74	178	89	341	344	341	-0.9
Graham County Total	**288**	**1,009**	**368**	**1,665**	**1,657**	**1,665**	**0.5**
Clifton	29	120	21	170	370	170	-54.1
Duncan	24	38	32	94	68	94	38.2
Greenlee County Total	**53**	**158**	**53**	**264**	**438**	**264**	**-39.7**

Municipal Courts – 1986 Filings (Continued)

Municipality	Criminal Traffic	Civil Traffic	Non-Traf. Misd.	Total	1985 Total	1986 Total	Percent Change
Parker	193	667	96	956	465	956	105.6
La Paz County Total	**193**	**667**	**96**	**956**	**465**	**956**	**105.6**
Avondale	2,102	2,239	1,142	5,483	4,178	5,483	31.2
Buckeye	2,172	1,785	451	4,408	4,247	4,408	3.8
Carefree	31	332	18	381	152	381	150.7
Chandler	2,510	16,959	2,111	21,580	20,818	21,580	3.7
El Mirage	314	1,958	381	2,653	1,500	2,653	76.9
Gila Bend	254	759	255	1,268	1,066	1,268	18.9
Gilbert	521	1,281	410	2,212	1,720	2,212	28.6
Glendale	4,784	24,222	2,741	31,747	27,796	31,747	14.2
Goodyear	95	1,014	185	1,294	1,341	1,294	-3.5
Guadalupe	442	941	461	1,844	1,487	1,844	24.0
Mesa	9,038	35,802	7,726	52,566	43,758	52,566	20.1
Paradise Valley	1,145	3,897	165	5,207	4,435	5,207	17.4
Peoria	762	2,629	868	4,259	4,879	4,259	-12.7
Phoenix	56,773	303,021	49,159	408,953	373,658	408,953	9.4
Scottsdale	7,544	41,844	3,884	53,272	58,462	53,272	-8.9
Surprise	309	1,917	248	2,474	1,592	2,474	55.4
Tempe	4,760	45,188	6,052	56,000	53,635	56,000	4.4
Tolleson	1,063	1,664	1,000	3,727	3,666	3,727	1.7
Wickenburg	159	519	200	878	764	878	14.9
Youngtown	74	444	24	542	366	542	48.1
Maricopa County Total	**94,852**	**488,415**	**77,481**	**660,748**	**609,520**	**660,748**	**8.4**
Bullhead City	1,484	6,080	1,678	9,242	2,960	9,242	212.2
Colorado City**	8	16	89	113	0	113	
Kingman	758	2,051	1,196	4,005	4,325	4,005	-7.4
Lake Havasu City	556	3,549	724	4,829	3,534	4,829	36.6
Mohave County Total	**2,806**	**11,696**	**3,687**	**18,189**	**10,819**	**18,189**	**68.1**
Holbrook	469	562	525	1,556	1,994	1,556	-22.0
Pinetop-Lakeside	0	498	1	499	401	499	24.4
Show Low	331	834	283	1,448	1,328	1,448	9.0
Snowflake	228	310	126	664	417	664	59.2
Taylor	34	240	3	277	134	277	106.7
Winslow	335	874	1,630	2,839	2,597	2,839	9.3
Navajo County Total	**1,397**	**3,318**	**2,568**	**7,283**	**6,871**	**7,283**	**6.0**
Marana	674	374	78	1,126	1,388	1,126	-18.9
Oro Valley	681	1,940	151	2,772	2,787	2,772	-0.5
South Tucson	770	2,477	1,507	4,754	4,203	4,754	13.1
Tucson	19,847	82,885	42,157	144,889	121,525	144,889	19.2
Pima County Total	**21,972**	**87,676**	**43,893**	**153,541**	**129,903**	**153,541**	**18.2**
Apache Junction	1,643	3,613	901	6,157	5,326	6,157	15.6
Casa Grande	464	3,573	1,407	5,444	4,271	5,444	27.5
Coolidge	211	832	569	1,612	1,455	1,612	10.8
Eloy	303	661	762	1,726	1,981	1,726	-12.9
Florence*	158	290	67	515	633	515	-18.6
Kearny	56	244	57	357	428	357	-16.6
Mammoth	98	681	125	904	861	904	5.0
Superior	196	294	181	671	493	671	36.1
Pinal County Total	**3,129**	**10,188**	**4,069**	**17,386**	**15,448**	**17,386**	**12.5**
Nogales	1,216	3,042	587	4,845	5,902	4,845	-17.9
Patagonia	102	471	20	593	594	593	-0.2
Santa Cruz County Total	**1,318**	**3,513**	**607**	**5,438**	**6,496**	**5,438**	**-16.3**
Chino Valley	148	353	145	646	509	646	26.9
Clarkdale	75	156	75	306	374	306	-18.2
Cottonwood	159	558	317	1,034	948	1,034	9.1
Jerome	10	80	28	118	182	118	-35.2
Prescott	848	8,694	2,002	11,544	9,585	11,544	20.4
Prescott Valley	350	642	207	1,199	1,317	1,199	-9.0
Yavapai County Total	**1,590**	**10,483**	**2,774**	**14,847**	**12,915**	**14,847**	**15.0**
San Luis	292	1,011	258	1,561	1,355	1,561	15.2
Somerton	91	618	145	854	758	854	12.7
Wellton	36	50	113	199	131	199	51.9
Yuma	2,062	9,599	3,497	15,158	10,012	15,158	51.4
Yuma County Total	**2,481**	**11,278**	**4,013**	**17,772**	**12,256**	**17,772**	**45.0**
STATE TOTAL*	**145,364**	**653,030**	**148,731**	**947,125**	**848,651**	**947,125**	**11.6**

* Includes only the first nine months of data for Florence Municipal Court.

** Began operation in late 1985, but had no filings during 1985.

Municipal Courts
1986 Terminations

Municipality	Criminal Traffic	Civil Traffic	Non-Traf. Misd.	Total	1985 Total	1986 Total	Percent Change
Eagar	150	619	104	873	1,403	873	-37.8
St. Johns	57	169	59	285	287	285	-0.7
Springerville	74	320	101	495	705	495	-29.8
Apache County Total	**281**	**1,108**	**264**	**1,653**	**2,395**	**1,653**	**-31.0**
Benson	198	271	85	554	734	554	-24.5
Bisbee	219	1,073	355	1,647	1,406	1,647	17.1
Douglas	8,214	4,173	1,790	14,177	6,596	14,177	114.9
Huachuca City	315	563	47	925	590	925	56.8
Sierra Vista	563	2,364	736	3,663	3,437	3,663	6.6
Tombstone	264	368	91	723	900	723	-19.7
Willcox	151	417	364	932	1,127	932	-17.3
Cochise County Total	**9,924**	**9,229**	**3,468**	**22,621**	**14,790**	**22,621**	**52.9**
Flagstaff	2,799	7,144	2,895	12,838	14,835	12,838	-13.5
Fredonia	95	300	33	428	370	428	15.7
Page	590	1,039	1,266	2,895	2,202	2,895	31.5
Williams	358	231	174	763	484	763	57.6
Coconino County Total	**3,842**	**8,714**	**4,368**	**16,924**	**17,891**	**16,924**	**-5.4**
Globe	540	1,309	640	2,489	1,815	2,489	37.1
Hayden	10	85	31	126	218	126	-42.2
Miami	551	2,530	130	3,211	2,580	3,211	24.5
Payson	316	1,072	361	1,749	1,947	1,749	-10.2
Winkelman	32	138	58	228	406	228	-43.8
Gila County Total	**1,449**	**5,134**	**1,220**	**7,803**	**6,966**	**7,803**	**12.0**
Pima	51	241	57	349	331	349	5.4
Safford	162	603	212	977	969	977	0.8
Thatcher	70	179	88	337	348	337	-3.2
Graham County Total	**283**	**1,023**	**357**	**1,663**	**1,648**	**1,663**	**0.9**
Clifton	87	135	24	246	363	246	-32.2
Duncan	23	38	28	89	69	89	29.0
Greenlee County Total	**110**	**173**	**52**	**335**	**432**	**335**	**-22.5**
Parker	274	634	98	1,006	459	1,006	119.2
La Paz County Total	**274**	**634**	**98**	**1,006**	**459**	**1,006**	**119.2**
Avondale	2,058	2,233	1,135	5,426	4,178	5,426	29.9
Buckeye	1,857	1,486	443	3,786	3,967	3,786	-4.6
Carefree	23	351	13	387	110	387	251.8
Chandler	1,878	16,336	2,136	20,350	20,572	20,350	-1.1
El Mirage	261	1,882	291	2,434	1,476	2,434	64.9
Gila Bend	179	725	236	1,140	1,023	1,140	11.4
Gilbert	433	1,198	352	1,983	1,741	1,983	13.9
Glendale	5,107	24,102	2,531	31,740	27,242	31,740	16.5
Goodyear	116	1,014	194	1,324	1,324	1,324	0.0
Guadalupe	435	785	424	1,644	1,419	1,644	15.9
Mesa	8,707	33,624	6,280	48,611	43,290	48,611	12.3
Paradise Valley	1,195	3,873	145	5,213	4,591	5,213	13.5
Peoria	689	2,767	766	4,222	4,700	4,222	-10.2
Phoenix	50,838	309,502	60,282	420,622	410,636	420,622	2.4
Scottsdale	6,113	41,107	3,074	50,294	55,420	50,294	-9.2
Surprise	390	2,087	289	2,766	1,365	2,766	102.6
Tempe	5,515	42,530	4,405	52,450	57,860	52,450	-9.4
Tolleson	1,019	1,708	997	3,724	3,819	3,724	-2.5
Wickenburg	187	518	182	887	745	887	19.1
Youngtown	27	328	17	372	383	372	-2.9
Maricopa County Total	**87,027**	**488,156**	**84,192**	**659,375**	**645,861**	**659,375**	**2.1**
Bullhead City	747	5,976	978	7,701	1,493	7,701	415.8
Colorado City**	8	16	33	57	0	57	
Kingman	728	1,857	955	3,540	4,257	3,540	-16.8
Lake Havasu City	544	3,418	668	4,630	3,355	4,630	38.0
Mohave County Total	**2,027**	**11,267**	**2,634**	**15,928**	**9,105**	**15,928**	**74.9**

** Began operation in late 1985, but had no terminations during 1985.

Municipal Courts – 1986 Terminations (Continued)

Municipality	Criminal Traffic	Civil Traffic	Non-Traf. Misd.	Total	1985 Total	1986 Total	Percent Change
Holbrook	510	549	510	1,569	1,974	1,569	-20.5
Pinetop-Lakeside	0	437	2	439	370	439	18.6
Show Low	328	747	287	1,362	1,361	1,362	0.1
Snowflake	192	291	128	611	390	611	56.7
Taylor	16	179	1	196	174	196	12.6
Winslow	443	860	1,426	2,729	2,710	2,729	0.7
Navajo County Total	**1,489**	**3,063**	**2,354**	**6,906**	**6,979**	**6,906**	**-1.0**
Marana	542	282	64	888	1,197	888	-25.8
Oro Valley	1,042	1,903	122	3,067	2,614	3,067	17.3
South Tucson	686	2,349	1,219	4,254	3,747	4,[illegible]54	13.5
Tucson	18,436	73,038	28,279	119,753	101,630	119,753	17.8
Pima County Total	**20,706**	**77,572**	**29,684**	**127,962**	**109,188**	**127,962**	**17.2**
Apache Junction	1,498	3,443	925	5,866	5,278	5,866	11.1
Casa Grande	564	3,787	1,350	5,701	4,176	5,701	36.5
Coolidge	208	832	578	1,618	1,557	1,618	3.9
Eloy	259	567	774	1,600	1,935	1,600	-17.3
Florence*	67	142	37	246	459	246	-46.4
Kearny	52	251	45	348	393	348	-11.5
Mammoth	100	662	118	880	875	880	0.6
Superior	176	297	185	658	562	658	17.1
Pinal County Total	**2,924**	**9,981**	**4,012**	**16,917**	**15,235**	**16,917**	**11.0**
Nogales	836	3,075	497	4,408	6,684	4,408	-34.1
Patagonia	57	327	14	398	436	398	-8.7
Santa Cruz County Total	**893**	**3,402**	**511**	**4,806**	**7,120**	**4,806**	**-32.5**
Chino Valley	131	300	126	557	542	557	2.8
Clarkdale	79	149	69	297	355	297	-16.3
Cottonwood	131	516	285	932	981	932	-5.0
Jerome	8	75	27	110	184	110	-40.2
Prescott	757	8,450	2,062	11,269	10,456	11,269	7.8
Prescott Valley	437	650	252	1,339	1,295	1,339	3.4
Yavapai County Total	**1,543**	**10,140**	**2,821**	**14,504**	**13,813**	**14,504**	**5.0**
San Luis	325	1,000	269	1,594	1,336	1,594	19.3
Somerton	208	602	117	927	808	927	14.7
Wellton	28	55	108	191	107	191	78.5
Yuma	2,293	8,307	2,863	13,463	11,465	13,463	17.4
Yuma County Total	**2,854**	**9,964**	**3,357**	**16,175**	**13,716**	**16,175**	**17.9**
STATE TOTAL*	**135,626**	**639,560**	**139,392**	**914,578**	**865,598**	**914,578**	**5.7**

* Includes only the first nine months of data for Florence Municipal Court.

Municipal Courts
1986 Trials and Hearings Commenced

	TRAFFIC				CRIMINAL			
Municipality	Criminal Court Trials	Criminal Jury Trials	Civil Hearings by Judge	Civil Hearings by Hear. Officer	Misd. Court Trials	Misd. Jury Trials	Initial Appear. Hearings	Dom. Vio. Hearings
Eagar	16	0	15	0	13	0	96	2
St. Johns	0	0	2	0	5	0	0	0
Springerville	15	0	14	0	27	0	107	0
Apache County Total	**31**	**0**	**31**	**0**	**45**	**0**	**203**	**2**
Benson	2	0	9	0	11	0	92	1
Bisbee	3	0	10	0	3	0	104	0
Douglas	2,273	0	2,339	635	771	0	300	0
Huachuca City	6	1	21	0	1	0	0	0
Sierra Vista	7	2	24	0	26	0	0	4
Tombstone	6	0	14	0	6	0	47	3
Willcox	0	1	4	2	4	0	239	0
Cochise County Total	**2,297**	**4**	**2,421**	**637**	**822**	**0**	**782**	**8**
Flagstaff	197	10	536	1	126	0	707	2
Fredonia	1	0	52	0	1	0	0	1
Page	20	1	24	0	18	0	511	0
Williams	39	0	97	4	77	0	72	2
Coconino County Total	**257**	**11**	**709**	**5**	**222**	**0**	**1,290**	**5**
Globe	14	0	32	0	21	0	206	1
Hayden	0	0	45	0	8	0	16	0
Miami	4	0	43	0	1	0	108	0
Payson	6	13	33	0	9	0	178	3
Winkelman	3	0	6	0	18	0	0	0
Gila County Total	**27**	**13**	**159**	**0**	**57**	**0**	**508**	**4**
Pima	0	0	8	0	4	0	38	0
Safford	0	0	22	0	8	0	0	0
Thatcher	1	0	8	0	8	0	18	0
Graham County Total	**1**	**0**	**38**	**0**	**20**	**0**	**56**	**0**
Clifton	0	0	1	0	0	0	7	0
Duncan	1	0	22	0	2	0	30	0
Greenlee County Total	**1**	**0**	**23**	**0**	**2**	**0**	**37**	**0**
Parker	12	1	26	0	6	0	74	1
La Paz County Total	**12**	**1**	**26**	**0**	**6**	**0**	**74**	**1**
Avondale	94	1	116	0	144	0	0	0
Buckeye	31	0	25	0	8	0	97	0
Carefree	0	0	34	0	0	0	0	0
Chandler	104	14	69	1,864	167	4	0	16
El Mirage	4	0	89	0	27	0	0	0
Gila Bend	2	0	6	0	0	0	21	0
Gilbert	9	6	59	0	13	0	0	0
Glendale	27	9	730	0	24	1	0	0
Goodyear	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0
Guadalupe	21	1	42	10	27	0	0	0
Mesa	181	86	1,617	0	241	14	0	0
Paradise Valley	159	0	244	0	24	0	0	0
Peoria	98	1	194	0	86	0	129	21
Phoenix	961	313	1,561	5,998	854	116	0	0
Scottsdale	126	56	2,157	0	238	4	0	7
Surprise	13	3	93	0	19	1	9	0
Tempe	107	12	2,814	1,513	371	1	288	0
Tolleson	36	0	46	0	70	0	56	0
Wickenburg	10	0	19	0	5	1	25	1
Youngtown	0	0	161	0	1	0	0	0
Maricopa County Total	**1,983**	**502**	**10,081**	**9,385**	**2,319**	**142**	**625**	**45**

Municipal Courts – 1986 Trials and Hearings Commenced (Continued)

	TRAFFIC				CRIMINAL			
Municipality	Criminal Court Trials	Criminal Jury Trials	Civil Hearings by Judge	Civil Hearings by Hear. Officer	Misd. Court Trials	Misd. Jury Trials	Initial Appear. Hearings	Dom. Vio. Hearings
Bullhead City	42	10	366	0	45	0	935	9
Colorado City	2	0	0	0	3	0	31	0
Kingman	42	3	65	0	56	0	0	3
Lake Havasu City	0	2	94	0	7	1	269	0
Mohave County Total	**86**	**15**	**525**	**0**	**111**	**1**	**1,235**	**12**
Holbrook	10	1	8	0	11	0	0	0
Pinetop-Lakeside	0	0	52	0	0	0	0	0
Show Low	31	1	66	0	84	0	0	0
Snowflake	28	0	25	0	23	0	21	0
Taylor	1	1	9	0	0	0	0	0
Winslow	6	0	7	0	4	0	630	0
Navajo County Total	**76**	**3**	**167**	**0**	**122**	**0**	**651**	**0**
Marana	22	1	28	0	3	1	1	0
Oro Valley	89	7	93	0	29	0	3	0
South Tucson	16	1	44	0	44	1	2,172	7
Tucson	155	165	2,074	0	244	10	0	113
Pima County Total	**282**	**174**	**2,239**	**0**	**320**	**12**	**2,176**	**120**
Apache Junction	13	4	98	0	13	0	0	9
Casa Grande	3	1	137	0	109	0	120	0
Coolidge	27	1	49	0	56	0	0	0
Eloy	8	1	14	0	45	0	4	0
Florence*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kearny	2	0	12	0	1	0	0	1
Mammoth	17	0	20	0	11	0	0	0
Superior	0	0	0	0	0	0	89	0
Pinal County Total	**70**	**7**	**330**	**0**	**235**	**0**	**213**	**10**
Nogales	3	0	36	8	15	0	318	1
Patagonia	22	0	64	0	11	0	3	0
Santa Cruz County Total	**25**	**0**	**100**	**8**	**26**	**0**	**321**	**1**
Chino Valley	8	2	16	0	9	2	77	1
Clarkdale	2	0	2	0	2	0	24	1
Cottonwood	6	1	13	0	13	0	184	2
Jerome	0	0	1	0	3	0	8	0
Prescott	14	4	176	0	78	1	68	5
Prescott Valley	16	1	34	0	18	0	0	4
Yavapai County Total	**46**	**8**	**242**	**0**	**123**	**3**	**361**	**13**
San Luis	9	0	24	0	10	0	0	1
Somerton	0	0	14	0	11	0	11	0
Wellton	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0
Yuma	38	2	272	0	123	0	0	0
Yuma County Total	**47**	**2**	**310**	**0**	**149**	**0**	**11**	**1**
STATE TOTAL*	**5,241**	**740**	**17,401**	**10,035**	**4,579**	**158**	**8,543**	**222**

* Includes only the first nine months of data for Florence Municipal Court.

SUPREME COURT
STATE CAPITOL

PHOENIX, ARIZONA

S0525-1

SUPREME COURT
STATE OF ARIZONA

THE ARIZONA COURTS

1987 Judicial Report

Commemorative Edition

PUBLISHED BY
THE ARIZONA SUPREME COURT

FRANK X. GORDON, JR., Chief Justice

STANLEY G. FELDMAN, Vice Chief Justice

JAMES DUKE CAMERON, Associate Justice

WILLIAM A. HOLOHAN, Associate Justice

JAMES MOELLER, Associate Justice

THE ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE OF THE COURTS

WILLIAM L. McDONALD
Administrative Director of the Courts

E. KEITH STOTT, JR.
Deputy Director

PREPARED BY

Allen Hellman, Director, Court Services Division
Jeffrey Daniels, Public Affairs Coordinator
Marsha Klinker, Court Management Analyst
John C. Meggers, Court Management Analyst
Rick Lewis, Court Management Analyst
Lisa Royal, Court Management Analyst
Marjorie R. Rogers, Database Analyst
Karen J. Carey, Production Specialist
Yolanthe Covey, Statistical Clerk
Doris Crider, Secretary
Shery Walker, Secretary

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"James Madison in his Federalist Paper No. 51 observed:

> 'In framing the government which is to be administered by men over men, the great difficulty lies in this: you must first enable the government to control the governed; and the next place oblige it to control itself.'

Thus shortly and succinctly he set down the twin aims of the United States Constitution, the Arizona Constitution, and indeed of any Constitution in a modern day democratic republic. We must both enable the majority to enact its wishes into law and protect the rights of individuals against governmental overreaching."

– **William Rehnquist**
Chief Justice
Supreme Court of the United States

PREFACE

During the course of the year, the Administrative Office of the Courts receives annual reports from many other states. These reports typically contain a number of common features or themes, such as an overview of the state court system, statistical information showing the workload of the courts, and specific sections or articles about each court level within the jurisdiction covered in the report. True to this pattern, the Arizona Supreme Court's annual report includes similar information.

This year's annual report is special, however. It is a commemorative report, and while it provides a summary of the activities of Arizona's courts during the past year, it also celebrates the 75th Anniversary of Arizona's statehood and pays homage to the state and federal constitutions that form the foundation of our legal and judicial systems. For this purpose, many judges contributed comments in this report about the importance of constitutional law in our society. Both the Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court and the Chief Justice of the Arizona Supreme Court are quoted here, along with judges from every level of the state judicial system.

In addition to these special features, an appendix profiling the courts in each of Arizona's 15 counties is added as a permanent part of the report to give readers a better understanding of the courts in this state. The report was also redesigned in a more contemporary format to suggest that changes are taking place in the Arizona judiciary that will impact the court system for many years to come.

This report also marks a change in the statistical reporting periods for the courts. The statistics presented in the annual report no longer show the activity of the calendar year, but rather show the activity for the fiscal year. The statistics presented in this report cover the period from July 1, 1986 to June 30, 1987. This change will allow the judiciary to analyze its activities more carefully over the year by correlating statistics with funding cycles. All the related statistical, financial and personnel information will be focused in a thorough and timely report for use in legislative and budgeting matters.

To prepare this report, we drew upon the talents and skills of a remarkable group of dedicated people from all levels of the judiciary -- from the clerks who provide the basic statistical information, to judges who oversee the courts. Because of the transition in reporting periods, the activities covered in this report involved two different chief justices. Justice William A. Holohan was Chief Justice during 1986, and Justice Frank X. Gordon, Jr., his successor, is now serving as Chief Justice. Chief Justice Gordon, who also served as the chairman of the Arizona Commission on the Bicentennial of the United States Constitution, strongly encouraged the publication of this commemorative edition.

The tireless efforts of the staff of the Administrative Office of the Courts, the cooperation of the State Capitol Museum and the State Department of Library and Archives, and the work of judges who offered comments and thoughts on the significance and role of our state and federal constitutions in the judicial system -- all deserve thanks for the development and publication of this special edition of The Arizona Courts, 1987 Judicial Report.

William L. McDonald
Administrative Director
Administrative Office of the Courts

INTRODUCTION

The year 1987 is a special occasion for the State of Arizona and the Arizona judiciary. It marks both the 75th anniversary of statehood (and thus the anniversary of the state constitution) and the bicentennial of the United States Constitution. In commemoration of these special events, we have produced this special edition of our annual report.

We have chosen to use two speeches given by Chief Justice Frank X. Gordon, Jr. during 1987 as introductory remarks to this publication. The speeches identify several related themes involving the role of the judiciary, and the responsibility of the Supreme Court to maintain the viability of the judiciary as one of the three branches of government.

The report also provides an historical overview of the judiciary from territorial days to the present. Understanding how the Arizona judicial system evolved will help develop an awareness of what needs to be done to maintain and improve the courts in our dynamic and growing state. One of the key steps in the development process was the adoption of the Modern Courts Amendment in 1960, which provided for an "integrated" judicial system. The concept of court integration, as discussed by the Chief Justice in his speeches, is a guiding principal behind court improvement programs nationally and locally.

This report contains statistical summaries of the workload of the Arizona judiciary. These statistics show, as they have in previous years, the continuing trend of increasing workload throughout the judicial system. More and more Arizonans are turning to the judiciary for resolution of their disputes.

This increased workload in courtrooms across Arizona has also created new, complex challenges for those responsible for the administration of Arizona's courts. Court administrators face the ongoing challenge of maintaining the integrity of the judicial system in an environment where the volume and complexity of issues is constantly increasing. The chief justice has appointed a Council on Judicial Administration to respond to many of these administrative concerns.

Finally, the report describes the resources -- human and financial -- that are necessary to make the judicial system function throughout the state. The level of funding and the number of people involved in courts and court-related activities will be surprising to many readers. Yet, these resources are essential to ensure that the Arizona court system maintains a high level of efficiency, professionalism, and service as it moves forward into the 21st century.

Historical Overview

HISTORICAL OVERVIEW

The Early Years

While statehood was granted to Arizona only 75 years ago, the quest for statehood dates back nearly 125 years to 1863, when the United States government formally outlined the Arizona Territory.

During those territorial years, the population grew rapidly. The census of 1870 showed nearly ten thousand residents in the territory; ten years later there were more than forty thousand.

Despite this growth, the U.S. government felt that the territory had not yet matured and was incapable of handling its own affairs. As a result, governors, secretaries, and territorial supreme court justices were named by the President. Entitled to four-year terms, many of these appointees left office or were dismissed before their term expired; the latter was often the result of a new President coming into office and making his own appointments to positions in Arizona. These constant changes often dashed the hopes of Arizonans attempting to win statehood.

In 1889 and 1890, six western states were added to the Union, and Arizonans were optimistic that they would be next. Although they knew Congress had to first pass an enabling act allowing permission to write a state constitution, Arizonans decided to draft the document first and then seek approval. In 1891, twenty-two delegates met in Phoenix and wrote the first proposed state constitution. Although the U.S. House of Representatives approved the document, the Senate did not; the Constitution of 1891 was never used.

In the early 1900's, hopes for statehood were again raised. This time, however, the proposal was opposed by Arizonans because it would have rejoined Arizona and New Mexico as one state. With only two continental territories left after Oklahoma joined the Union in 1907, Arizonans knew their time would come soon.

In June 1910, President William Howard Taft signed the enabling act allowing Arizona to write a proposed state constitution. The Governor of Arizona ordered an election in September of that year to choose the men who would become Arizona's founding fathers.

With the dream of becoming the nation's newest state, 52 elected delegates met in Phoenix between October and December of 1910. The Constitutional Convention concluded December 9, giving us what is now our state constitution, the sixth article of which deals with the judicial branch of government.

The original constitution called for a Supreme Court -- consisting of three members -- a superior court in each county, justice of the peace courts, and "such courts inferior to the superior courts as may be provided by law." The constitution also empowered the state legislature to increase or decrease the size of the Supreme Court, but there could never be less than three justices.

While Arizona voters overwhelmingly ratified the proposed constitution, formal acceptance into the Union was not so easily attained. Under the proposed constitution, judges and justices were elected to their posts; therefore, they were subject to the recall provisions included in the constitution as were other public officials. Because of this, President Taft announced he would not allow Arizona to join the Union. This led Arizona voters to adopt, in 1911, an amendment excluding judges from the recall provision. Shortly thereafter, on February 14, 1912, Arizona became the 48th state.

Upon declaration of statehood, the state's first Supreme Court convened at the capitol in Phoenix. Capitalizing on the work of its predecessor, the Territorial Supreme Court, the newly established Arizona Supreme Court issued an order providing that the "Rules of the Territorial Supreme Court stand as Rules of the State Supreme Court until further orders from the Court."

(New rules were adopted seven months later.) The Court also ordered that all cases pending before the territorial court, except those of a federal nature, be transferred to the new state Supreme Court. Once done, the three justices commenced work and prepared a total of 63 written opinions during their first year on the bench.

The citizens of the state maintained their interest in including judges within the recall provision of the state constitution, and during the first general election following statehood, the recall provision was restored to its original form. It was first invoked in 1924 when a superior court judge was successfully recalled in Pinal County. To date, this has been the only time the provision has been used to recall a judge.

By 1939, the judicial system structure we see today was nearly complete. In that year, legislation was enacted to create police courts, commonly called city or municipal courts. These municipal courts and the justice of the peace courts are the state's courts of limited jurisdiction; they handle the majority of judicial matters in Arizona.

As the state's population began to increase during the 1940's, the number of cases brought before the courts also increased. Anticipating that further increases were on the horizon, in 1947 the legislature passed an act to increase the number of Supreme Court justices from three to five. And so, on the first Monday in January of 1949, the Supreme Court welcomed two new justices to assist with the ever-increasing workload.

Court Reform Efforts

Court Organization

In 1952, the American Bar Association, in conjunction with the Traffic Institute of Northwestern University, the American Association of Motor Vehicle Administrators, and the International Association of Chiefs of Police, conducted a study of the municipal and justice of the peace courts in Arizona. The American Bar Association concluded that court reform efforts should be directed toward unifying the municipal and justice court systems in Maricopa and Pima Counties and requiring lower court judges to be law-trained. In 1958, the Arizona Legislative Council conducted a similar analysis focusing only on the justice courts. The council's report recommended many of the same proposals put forth in the American Bar Association's 1952 study. The recommendations contained in these studies were not adopted by the legislature, although the issues raised in both reports generated much discussion and led to subsequent studies of the state's court structure.

In 1962, the American Bar Association revised and updated the 1952 traffic court study. It was anticipated that implementation of the recommendations would achieve court integration and a more uniform state judicial system. The recommendations, however, were not implemented, thus further delaying court reform.

In 1967, Supreme Court Chief Justice Charles Bernstein and Governor Jack Williams called for a citizens' conference to deal with the court system in Arizona. As a result of this meeting, the Citizens' Association on Arizona Courts was formed. After extensive research and study, the association made several recommendations to improve the judiciary. The suggestions included the creation of a disciplinary commission related to judicial qualifications, reorganization of the municipal and justice of the peace courts, and a revision of the system for selecting judges. Although the proposals to create a disciplinary commission and to revise the process for selecting judges were eventually adopted, changes to the organizational structure of the court system were not. However, reform efforts continued.

In 1974, the Arizona Supreme Court appointed a committee chaired by Maricopa County Superior Court Judge Sandra Day O'Connor (now a U.S. Supreme Court Justice) to draft legislation replacing the justice of the peace system with a new lower court to be called a district court. However, opposition to the legislation from special interest groups prevented the bill from becoming law in Arizona.

In 1976, Arizona acquired Law Enforcement Assistance Administration (LEAA) funds to establish the Arizona Judicial Planning Committee. The purpose of the committee was to review and make recommendations on all judicial branch applications for LEAA grant funds and to develop an annual plan for court improvement in Arizona. In 1979-80, the committee conducted a statewide needs assessment survey to determine particular areas in which major court improvements were needed. The group prepared monographs for each county evaluating needs in areas of communications, facilities, operations, personnel, resources, and training. In 1981, the Arizona Judicial Coordinating Committee (formerly Judicial Planning Committee) submitted a report to the Supreme Court that included the stated need for lower court unification.

In 1982, at the request of the Arizona Legislative Council, the Arizona State University College of Law and the Center for Criminal Justice completed an extensive analysis of lower court administration and court reform efforts in Arizona. Unlike previous proposals, the study did not recommend that judges have law degrees. The report acknowledged differences between urban and rural counties and recommended a "home rule" approach allowing each county to address lower court problems as issues arise. The report also proposed consolidation of the municipal and justice of the peace courts and the establishment of a magistrate division of the superior court. As with other reform efforts, these proposals met substantial opposition and were not implemented.

Modern Courts Amendment

In the election of November 1960, Arizona voters prepared for the future by approving the Modern Courts Amendment to the state constitution. In doing so, voters clarified the role of the Supreme Court in Arizona, giving it sole administrative supervision over all other courts in the state. The amendment was also responsible for creating ". . . an integrated judicial department consisting of a Supreme Court, such intermediate appellate courts as provided by law, a superior court, such courts inferior to the superior court as may be provided by law, and justice courts."

With the amendment, the minimum number of Supreme Court justices was constitutionally increased to five. The amendment also provided that the Court could decide cases *en banc* (all justices present) or in panels of not less than three justices, make rules relative to procedural matters in all courts, and assign judges to serve in other courts or counties.

In an effort to eliminate doubt as to whether the Arizona court system was fully integrated or not, the 1960 amendment specifically vested administrative authority over Arizona courts in the Supreme Court. The Chief Justice, or in the absence of the Chief Justice, the Vice Chief Justice, is responsible for exercising the Court's administrative supervision. In addition, the amendment provided for the appointment of an administrative director and staff to assist the Chief Justice in discharging his administrative duties.

The 1960 amendment also authorized intermediate appellate courts "as provided by law." So, in 1964 when the Supreme Court's caseload had become unmanageable, the Court asked the legislature to create such an intermediate appellate court. The legislature responded by creating the Court of Appeals with Division One located in Phoenix and Division Two in Tucson. The Court of Appeals began operation in January 1965. In 1969, the legislature, in an effort to equalize the workload of the two divisions expanded Division One by adding another three-judge department. Third and fourth departments were added to Division One in 1974 and 1982, respectively; a second department was added to Division Two in 1984. In 1984, in an effort to reduce its case backlog, Division One created a temporary fifth department by using volunteer lawyers to sit as judges *pro tempore* to hear and dispose of civil appeals. This program was discontinued in June 1986, as a result of complexities in administering the program; however, it is anticipated that a permanent fifth department will be approved for Division One in the 1988 legislative session.

Commission on Judicial Qualifications

Arizona's Commission on Judicial Qualifications was established in November 1970, pursuant to Article VI.I of the Arizona Constitution. The Commission reviews and investigates, when indicated, complaints against justices of the peace, superior court judges, and appellate court judges. The Commission is empowered to hear only specific types of complaints, including those related to disability or wilful misconduct in office. The Commission is not a substitute for the appellate process; a litigant aggrieved by a judge's decision must pursue normal appellate procedures to correct any alleged legal error.

Merit Selection

With the assistance of the League of Women Voters, the Arizona Judges Association, the Arizona Jaycees, and the State Bar, the Citizens' Association proposed an initiative measure to amend the state constitution to provide for merit selection of judges.

With respect to the Superior Court, there was a belief that in counties with relatively small populations, voters could adequately pass on the qualifications of those who would serve as a judge because they were likely to know the judge or candidate. The larger and more populated urban areas could not offer the same opportunity to their voters. Due to the population growth in urban counties and the tendency of the public in these areas to be generally uninformed concerning judicial candidates, it was difficult for voters to determine qualifications of potential judges.

In addition, the elective system of selecting judges was not entirely functional. Between 1912 and 1974 more than half of the judges of courts of record were first appointed to office by the Governor. In 1974, nearly 70% of those serving owed their original selection to appointment. So, even before merit selection, voters were not initially electing a majority of the judges empowered to serve them.

The merit selection procedure was approved by the voters and became effective in December 1974. The constitution now mandates merit selection of judges for the Supreme Court, the Court of Appeals, and the Superior Court in counties with a population of 150,000 or more (Maricopa and Pima Counties). The remaining counties elect their Superior Court judges in non-partisan general elections. The less populated counties may choose to use the merit selection process, but to date none have elected to do so.

Education and Training

In 1978, pursuant to legislation requiring that the Supreme Court provide orientation and continuing education for judges of the state's limited jurisdiction courts, the Court began its first formal education programs. In an effort to further increase the competency and professionalism of the judiciary in Arizona, in November 1983, the Supreme Court expanded its mandatory educational program to include all judges. The Court later created the Council on Judicial Education and Training to assist in the development and implementation of educational policies and standards. In late 1986, the Council recommended several major changes in the Court's educational policies, changes the Council believed would improve the quality of educational programs in Arizona. The Court approved these changes in January 1987 and implemented the new policies on July 1, 1987. Foremost among those changes is the requirement that all employees of the judiciary are now required to take continuing education courses.

Administration

Pursuant to its constitutional authority, the Supreme Court created the Council on Judicial Administration in May 1987. Comprised of key members of the judiciary in Arizona, the Council addresses timely and relevant issues regarding judicial administration. These issues include the impact of new legislation on the courts, internal operations, and communications as well as other administrative issues of vital concern to the courts. It is anticipated that the Council will play an important role in achieving and maintaining an integrated judiciary as we approach the 21st century.

"The drafters of the United States Constitution would be proud if they could see what has happened in this country since they left Philadelphia at the end of the summer in 1787. If they could do a poll today, they would find that most Americans have intense feelings about their document. Most have a personal, passionate commitment to its preservation, which borders on religious fervor. Beyond reverence, they consider it the mortar which holds our Republic together, making it strong enough to survive attacks from without or within, and yet flexible enough to apply to situations impossible to have been foreseen at its inception. The Constitution is short and simple enough for all to understand, and yet eloquent enough to be respected and admired the world over. The drafters' genius is just beginning to be fully understood and appreciated."

– **Frank X. Gordon, Jr.**
Chief Justice
Arizona Supreme Court

State of the Judiciary

THE STATE OF THE JUDICIARY

The following is the first "state of the judiciary" address ever given to the combined houses of the state legislature in Arizona.

This address noted this 75th anniversary of statehood for Arizona as well as the Bicentennial of the United States Constitution. In addition, the Chief Justice offered legislators a look inside the Arizona judiciary by examining the current trends within the court system, the status of special court programs, and the goals and directions of the judiciary over the next several years.

It is hoped that the spirit of cooperation and understanding woven within the messages given in this address will continue to be renewed and nurtured as Arizona moves into the 21st century.

Address by Frank X. Gordon, Jr.
Chief Justice, Arizona Supreme Court

Delivered to the 38th Legislature, First Session
State Capitol, Phoenix, Arizona
March 4, 1987

Introduction

It is with considerable pleasure and honor that I address you today on behalf of the Arizona judiciary. This is the first time that a chief justice has been invited to speak to the combined houses of the legislature in this state, a practice that is followed in many states to give the judicial branch of government an opportunity to bring important issues and concerns to the attention of those responsible for making laws and appropriating the funds needed to run essential government services. Thus, this occasion is an important symbol of cooperation within a system of vigorous checks and balances.

I am also aware on this occasion that the leadership of all three branches of state government has changed in the last two months. There is a new governor and there are many new agency heads; many of you are new to these halls, and you have selected new leaders for your respective houses. The Supreme Court, as has been our custom since 1960, has selected a new chief justice, and I will serve a term of five years. Today provides an opportunity for all of us to get to know each other better, a practice I would like to continue, both at the institutional level as well as on a personal level. While our constitution requires each branch of government to be conscious of the differences of purpose and function of the others, I believe that we share a fundamental respect for our distinct and various roles and responsibilities. By getting to know each other and understanding the differences in our roles better, we can build a spirit of cooperation -- a spirit that is essential to our effectiveness as co-equal branches of government.

You know, of course, that this year is the 75th anniversary of statehood for Arizona. It is an important reminder that we are a young state with a diverse and growing population that is expected to increase by 53 percent in the next 13 years, reaching a total of 4.9 million by the year 2000. This type of growth presents a multitude of challenges and problems that will undoubtedly affect the workload of all three branches of government.

I am also pleased to note that this year marks the bicentennial of the United States Constitution, a truly remarkable document that contains within it the foundation of our government and the essential features of the basic freedoms that we hold so dear in this country. As chairman of the Arizona Bicentennial Commission, I hope that each one of us in this room today will find an opportunity during the year to publicly reaffirm our support for a document that is second only to the one declaring our independence as a nation.

With these thoughts in mind, I would like to focus the remainder of my remarks on three subjects: (1) major trends within the court system; (2) the status of special programs which the legislature has created within the judicial department; and (3) new goals and directions which we need to pursue to ensure the equitable and efficient administration of justice in all levels of courts throughout the state.

Trends Within the Court System

Increases in Caseload

In many ways, it is difficult to comprehend the dramatic changes that have taken place in the Arizona court system since the voters approved the Modern Courts Amendment to the state constitution in 1960.

When Governor Paul Fannin appointed me judge of the Superior Court in Mohave County in 1962, I was the only judge for that court, and we had 245 case filings that year. Thirteen years later, in 1975, when I joined the Supreme Court, the Superior Court in Mohave County had 1,368 case filings -- an increase of 458 percent! During the same time span, the Superior Court in Maricopa and Pima Counties experienced case filing growth of 106 percent and 108 percent, respectively.

In January 1975, a second division of the Superior Court in Mohave County was added. Then, between 1975 and 1985, that court's total case filings increased another 137 percent, but that court still has only two judges. (The increase in case filings in the Superior Court in Mohave County is the most dramatic in the Superior Court in the state.)

In 1962, when I first took the bench, there were approximately 37,000 cases filed in the Superior Court statewide. In 1985, there were over 114,000 cases. That's more than a 200 percent increase! Although final 1986 case filings are not yet available, it is projected that during 1986 the number of new case filings increased at every level of the judiciary. In municipal courts, the increase was almost seven percent; in both the justice of the peace courts and the Superior Court, the increase was over nine percent. The Court of Appeals experienced an actual (not projected) increase in filings of 22 percent, and the Supreme Court experienced a three percent increase.

Aside from the Court of Appeals, especially in Division One, the most dramatic increase in case volume was in the trial courts, specifically, the limited jurisdiction courts where the largest number of cases are handled. In 1986, well over one million cases were filed in justice of the peace and municipal courts in Arizona.

These lower courts, with their great caseloads, are the trial courts with the greatest need for continual improvement. Once again, with your assistance, we have implemented some important new programs in the areas of data processing, education, and managerial assistance for lower court judges. It is essential that we continue to expand this effort.

All courts in the state have an overabundance of pending cases. For some courts, this is a problem because the number of cases pending is so high, or because the cases have been pending for such a long time, or both. But overall, the picture statewide is fairly consistent. We are experiencing steady growth in the workload of the courts, even in the face of improved management and the development of innovative programs. Moreover, state and local governments are being pressed hard to meet the needs of the courts as the state's population and consequently court filings, continue to increase.

Special Programs

While the courts are stretching to meet the demands of their traditional and basic functions, we are also involved in many programs that are ancillary to our primary goal of resolving disputes. Several of these programs have been particularly innovative and are worth bringing to your attention today.

The oldest of these is the Foster Care Review Board Program. In 1978, the legislature created the State Foster Care Review Board and placed it under the supervision of the Supreme Court. The state board now administers the work of 46 local boards; these boards deal with cases involving neglected and dependent children. Several months ago, there were more than 3,200 children under their review.

The legislature began several years ago to improve and subsidize adult and juvenile probation programs across the state. For many years, probation was funded entirely at the local level. Now, the state contributes approximately 36 percent to the operation of probation departments. This is done through several programs such as the Juvenile Crime Reduction Fund, Progressively Increasing Consequences Act (PIC-ACT), now called the Juvenile Dependency Reduction Fund, and others.

One of the more interesting programs you have given us in recent years has been the Adult Intensive Probation Supervision Program. In the 18 months since this program was created, it has handled more than 900 felons. This means that over 900 people who would have gone to prison have had an opportunity for supervision outside of prison, thereby reducing the need for additional prison space. The revocation rate for this program has been 24 percent.

A similar program for juvenile offenders was created by the legislature in 1986. Training for the officers was conducted earlier this year, and 13 counties plan to participate in the program during the first year. While it is too early to foretell long-term results, we hope that this program will be as successful as the Adult Intensive Probation Supervision Program seems to be.

There are many other programs that merit discussion, such as family counseling, but I am sensitive to the demands on your time. So let me simply say that, all in all, these special programs provide substantial assistance to the courts and act as an important relief valve to county governments, particularly in rural areas where court services and the ability of local governments to fund them vary considerably.

Goals and Future Directions

Clearly, the judiciary has been asked and required to undertake many legislatively mandated programs. To a great extent, this has diverted our attention from our primary responsibility to resolve disputes equitably and efficiently. I would now like to share with you the goals which the judiciary would like to achieve, or at least begin this year, in pursuit of its primary responsibility.

State Funding of the Court System

It has become increasingly obvious during the last few years that the courts are not funded properly. I am not talking about the quantity of money available, a subject for the budget-making process itself, so much as I am the process for funding the courts.

Courts in this state are funded by a myriad of sources at state, county and municipal levels. Of course, the way in which the courts are funded reflects something of our history and the way in which the Arizona court system has evolved during its first 75 years. In this state, lower courts have been traditionally funded by local governments. Following the creation in 1960 of an integrated judicial department for the state, the state has gradually assumed more financial responsibility for the courts. We now have a single, statewide judicial department funded by the state, the counties, and town and municipal governments. The result is a tremendous variation in the quality and quantity of judicial services available to Arizona's citizens.

This is a serious problem and one not easy to solve. I am not going to recommend a simplistic solution to those responsible for making the funding decisions. I do recommend, however, in the spirit of cooperation, that during the current session the legislature create a joint interim committee to study the problem of the funding of the entire court system and to prepare appropriate recommendations for your consideration next year. We are prepared to assist the legislature in this study and will to the greatest extent possible, make our administrative staff available to work on such a project. In the meantime, we stand ready to help you in any way that we can during the current session to consider legislation that might change the way in which various programs or parts of the court system are funded.

Improving the Quality of Justice

We feel a keen need to improve the quality of justice being delivered throughout the state. Quality is a hard concept to define, and while we cannot describe this term precisely, we know that some changes are needed to improve the way we process cases. Therefore, we have undertaken or are about to initiate several programs to improve the quality of the delivery of justice to the citizens of this state.

Some of these programs are familiar to you already. For example, we have a proposal pending before you to add another department to Division One of the Court of Appeals. Primarily, this request is due to increasing appellate case filings in the court, and the court's inability to keep abreast of its caseload, despite innovative efforts to do so.

We also have requests pending to increase the size of our management and research staff so that we can begin to address critical and neglected areas. It is not enough that we continue to process cases; we need to know more about the types of cases we are processing and what changes can be made to either control or reduce the flow of litigation through innovative programs including, but not limited to, case processing standards, and arbitration and other forms of alternative dispute resolution.

We are asking for a substantial increase in our educational programs for judges and court personnel. As of the first of this year, by order of the Supreme Court, all judges, court personnel and probation officers must participate in education and training programs each year in order to upgrade their skills.

We are beginning a major program to examine the way children are treated in the court system. One of our immediate concerns is financial support for children following divorce. It is a sad fact that many parents do not continue to support their children after a divorce. The presiding judges of the Superior Court are already working with members of your bodies on legislation designed to improve child support enforcement procedures.

We also recognize growing concerns about the way in which defense counsel are appointed for indigents and the fact that increasing caseloads are now beginning to threaten the quality of representation. As a result, we have organized a committee to develop standards for the defense of indigents. This committee will report back to the Supreme Court later this year.

With your cooperation, we are also seeking to begin construction this year of a state courts building. We have been working with you since 1980 to design a suitable facility and we are just now entering the bidding process for this building. The new building will enable us to provide one location for the appellate courts and administrative offices that are now housed in four separate locations. We estimate that the consolidation of these offices will save more than one million dollars a year in rent.

Finally, in order to underscore our concerns for the direction in which we are headed during the remainder of this century, we will shortly initiate a long-range planning process for the courts. This will entail an improved internal planning process, the organization of a council of presiding judges, to be known as the Council on Judicial Administration, and the formation of a Commission on the Courts to consider the needs of the judiciary as we approach the year 2000.

The Commission on the Courts will involve many people from a variety of disciplines, including members from the legislature, in an attempt to identify needs and to plan for the orderly development of the courts during the next 13 years. The commission will be charged with examining court organization and administration, case processing and procedures, dispute resolution, alternatives and the role of the courts in matters involving families and children. The commission will not duplicate the work of other committees or commissions, such as those dealing with state financing of the courts, or the other programs I have mentioned, but it will assist the Supreme Court in evaluating existing program structures and recommend changes where needed.

Understanding the Courts

This brings me to a special concern of mine and the last major area that I want to mention today. In recent years, all branches of government, especially the courts, seem to suffer from a lack of public understanding about our basic functions. Judges, of course, are under strict canons of judicial conduct, and are frequently restricted in the types of things they can say about litigation that is pending before them. In our zeal to provide an objective and fair forum for the resolution of disputes -- a right that is guaranteed every citizen under the protections provided in our state and federal constitutions -- we are not always able to articulate the role of the courts. Recent studies have shown that the public has a great many misconceptions about the courts.

We intend to initiate programs this year to help citizens understand the role of courts and the responsibilities of judges. We expect to make ourselves more visible in the community through participation in law-related education programs and programs designed to achieve a greater level of understanding between the judiciary and the news media.

Conclusion

I realize that these are ambitious goals. I would not attempt to achieve them, however, if I did not sense a willingness on the part of the legislature and the citizens of this state to encourage a system of judicial excellence. The foundation is there, both in the founding document of this state and in the assistance provided by the legislature in past years. Each year, if I am invited, I will share with you the past year's accomplishments and additional portions of my plan for the improvement of the judicial branch of government in Arizona.

I look forward to working with you to build a better state. Thank you for giving me this opportunity.

"In 1789 Benjamin Franklin commented that our Constitution was in actual operation and that everything appeared to promise that it would last. He qualified his comment, however, with the further observation that in this world nothing was certain but death and taxes. After 200 years of actual operation, I think it is safe to say, that not only has our Consititution lasted, it has also provided the framework for a form of government which continues to meet the Constitutions's stated goals of establishing justice, promoting the general welfare and securing the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity. While it might be tempting to state that, as with death and taxes, the continued operation of our Constitution is now certain, I believe that we in the judiciary must remain ever vigilant in protecting individual rights and liberties as guaranteed by the Constitution, to insure the continued and lasting operation of that Constitution."

– **L. Ray Haire**
Chief Judge
Arizona Court of Appeals
Division One

An Integrated Judicial System

AN INTEGRATED JUDICIAL SYSTEM:
WHAT IT IS AND WHAT IT ISN'T

A fundamental point in the "Modern Courts Amendment" approved by Arizona voters in 1960 was the establishment of judicial powers in the state through an "integrated judicial department." The concept of integration in the judiciary implies the coordination of the administrative functions of all courts throughout the judicial system. The achievement of integration is foremost among the goals approved by the Supreme Court for the next five years.

The following address was delivered to all members of the Arizona judiciary at the 1987 annual Judicial Conference. It not only introduces and describes the concept of a fully integrated judicial system, but explores the characteristics of integration including improved communications, better coordination of operations, enhanced education and long-term planning.

Address by Frank X. Gordon, Jr.
Chief Justice, Arizona Supreme Court

Delivered at the Annual Judicial Conference
El Conquistador Hotel, Tucson, Arizona
November 4, 1987

Introduction

The concept of judicial independence represents the very foundation of our judicial system and one of the primary reasons why state and federal governments have worked so well over the years. Every judge needs to understand the nature of judicial independence and how this can be accomplished by assuring that judges exercise control over the essential functions of their courts.

The concept of judicial independence must be accompanied by judicial accountability, which is nothing more or less than the willingness of judges to carry out their collective and individual responsibilities. This subject is large and encompasses many obligations. I will focus my remarks on our willingness to manage our own affairs as a separate and co-equal branch of government and to carry out the constitutional mandates which we have been given by the citizens of this state.

The Foundation of the Integrated Judicial System

When the Arizona Constitution was first adopted, Article VI, Section 1 stated that "The judicial power of the state shall be vested in a Supreme Court, superior courts, justices of the peace, and such courts inferior to the superior courts as may be provided by law." Other provisions of the original constitution provided that the judge having the shortest term left to serve would be named as the chief justice and that the Supreme Court could appoint a reporter for its decisions and a clerk to handle the affairs of its office.

The judicial article of the constitution was changed in the election of November 8, 1960, when, almost 27 years ago to the day, the voters approved the Modern Courts Amendment to the Arizona Constitution. That amendment significantly changed the way in which the courts are organized and governed in this state.

Article VI, Section 1 of the constitution now states that "The judicial power shall be vested in an integrated judicial department consisting of a Supreme Court, such intermediate appellate courts as may be provided by law, a superior court, such courts inferior to the superior court as may be provided by law, and justice courts."

Several other key sections were changed as well. No longer would the justice with the shortest term become the chief justice. The chief justice is now elected by the justices of that Court for a term of five years and may be re-elected for additional terms. The vice chief justice position was also created, and the Supreme Court was given the authority to appoint an administrative director and staff to assist the chief justice in discharging his administrative duties.

Another important change provided that the superior courts would constitute a single court, composed of all of the judges, elected or appointed, from each of the counties of the state. Still another section established the authority of the Supreme Court to appoint presiding judges of the Superior Court.

In addition, a merit selection system was introduced in the Superior Court in Maricopa and Pima Counties and the appellate courts. Several other changes could be mentioned here, but the only other change I wish to point out at this time came ten years later when the voters approved the creation of the Commission on Judicial Qualifications, the entity that regulates the conduct of judges in Arizona.

These were significant changes. They were achieved only after an immense effort on the part of the State Bar, the judiciary, and many citizens in this state. Morris K. Udall, then a practicing attorney in a Tucson law firm and a member of the Board of Governors of the State Bar, wrote an article that appeared in the Arizona Weekly Gazette the week after the general election and that was subsequently reprinted in the University of Arizona Law Review. I quote from his remarks.

> We have achieved passage of basic, significant and far-reaching judicial reform . . . but while we are still flushed with victory, may I urge that the job is not yet done. I . . . suggest that all we have really accomplished to this point is to fashion and obtain the tools by which a modern judicial house can be built. The hard and detailed job of building the structure must now be undertaken.
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> * * *
>
> It is a sad lesson of judicial experience that legislative or constitutional reform -- however well conceived and drafted -- will fail in its intended results unless lawyers and judges accept the obligation of placing the new procedure into effect in the full and intended spirit.
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> * * *
>
> In many respects, there will be every tendency to revert to the old, familiar pattern of court administration. Yet it must be obvious that the new Article VI contemplates **some change in judicial organization and administration** -- otherwise it was futile to make all the effort.
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> * * *
>
> In the past, there has been no administrative head of our statewide court system; now we will have one. In the multiple judge counties, there has been no one judge vested with **authority** and **responsibility** for effective functioning of the various divisions. Now those counties will have a presiding judge.
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> * * *
>
> If the new system is to be **new** -- if it is to accomplish anything -- those who are given administrative authority and leadership must exercise authority and lead. The remainder at the bench and Bar must accept that leadership graciously and in the same cooperative spirit with which the amendment was passed.
>
> * * *
>
> If the leaders will lead and the followers will follow, something will be accomplished. Otherwise, we will surely face the wrath of those who were promised reform. Otherwise, we must accept the jeers of those cynics who said that [proposition] 101 would not meet the problems of inefficiency and delay. [*All emphasis in the original. See:* 2 Arizona Law Review *167 (1960)*]

This then was the start of our integrated judicial system.

An Integrated Judicial System

The Modern Courts Amendment did not define what was intended by an "integrated" judicial department. The term itself implies the forming or coordinating of disparate parts into a unified whole. For this reason, the process of integrating the courts in many states is often referred to as court unification.

The hallmarks of court unification are consolidation and simplification of court structure, centralized rulemaking, centralized management, and, to various degrees, centralized budgeting and state financing. A unified court system thus represents an ideal type or model of court organization when contrasted with a non-unified system where the responsibility is very dispersed. My concern here, however, is not to stress the hierarchical organization of the judiciary, but to recognize that the primary purpose of an integrated court system is to provide a framework for carrying out the administrative responsibilities of judges.

Under the state constitution, the Supreme Court has the responsibility for providing leadership and direction to integrate the judicial system. This is not an exclusive authority -- we expect many judges to lead and give direction to the affairs of the judiciary -- but it is an important function that we have to take seriously.

A key feature of leadership is the establishment of goals. Some of the goals which the Arizona Supreme Court adopted at the beginning of the year are:

- To improve the ability of the judiciary to operate as a separate branch of government at the state and local level;
- To integrate the state judicial system pursuant to the mandate provided in the constitution;
- To improve communication with the public and the media;
- To encourage greater participation of presiding judges in the administration of the courts;
- To improve communication within the judiciary and with the legislature;
- To improve the judiciary's relationship with the State Bar Association;
- To improve the productivity of the courts and become more efficient and effective as a branch of government; and
- To improve the quality of judicial decision making and the capacity of courts to process cases effectively and efficiently.

Another key feature of the integrated system is the centralized exercise of the Supreme Court's rulemaking authority in order to obtain uniform rules throughout the state. Once again, we do not see this as a responsibility from which we can or should exclude other judges. We have frequently relied on members of the bench as well as members of the State Bar to develop reasonable and working rules, but we intend to change our rulemaking procedures within the next few months in order to obtain greater input from judges, prosecutors, defense counsel and citizens concerning court rules. We believe that these changes, which you will hear more about in the near future, will produce a more open and viable rulemaking process.

Long-term planning for the system as a whole is another characteristic of an integrated court system. To help the judiciary plan for the future, we have begun preparations for a Commission on the Courts that will commence its work early next year. The commission's task forces will focus on the following topics: court organization and administration, court delay and cost reduction, dispute resolution methods, and children and families in the courts. Many of you, I am sure, will be directly involved in the work of these four task forces. But even if you are not, I hope that all of you will take a keen interest in the work of the commission.

Delegation is a key characteristic also. Because of the size of the judicial system, we have found it necessary to delegate some of our supervisory authority to chief judges of the Court of Appeals and to presiding judges of the Superior Court. When given this authority, we expect those judges to carry out the responsibilities that have been delegated to them. We likewise expect Superior Court judges and all other judges in courts within the jurisdiction of a given Superior Court to work with and to cooperate with presiding judges.

Another important aspect of an integrated judicial system is communication. We live in an information age that requires us to gather and share information about the operations of the courts and to make sure that there are many avenues for communicating within the judicial system. Many of the courts are now linked by computers, and all of the probation offices throughout the state are linked to the same computer system. In addition to this electronic revolution, we are making efforts to improve our written publications so that everyone within the judicial system might better understand what is happening.

Court integration also implies greater judicial involvement in the administration of the system itself. Just like all of you, the members of the Supreme Court must decide cases, a responsibility that consumes most of our available time. Contrary to what some of you may think, we do not spend all of our time making administrative policies for the judicial system. We do have to decide cases and we try to do that first. Because we are not constantly in touch with the day-to-day administrative problems of the trial courts, we feel it is important to involve more judges in administrative policymaking. For this purpose, we have organized a Council on Judicial Administration comprised of the chief justice and all the chief and presiding judges from throughout the state and representative judges from a juvenile court, a justice court, and a municipal court. The council is responsible for assisting the Supreme Court in bringing about greater integration of the judicial system.

Still another characteristic of an integrated system is access to educational opportunities for all judges and all court personnel. I think we can say that Arizona is on the leading edge of judicial education. No other state has taken the steps we have to improve judicial education. The Council on Judicial Education has recommended and we have ordered that everyone in the judicial system from clerk to judge be required to participate in at least 16 hours of education or training programs each year. You can take more, but two full days of training are minimal. We wish we had the resources to require more.

We expect all of you -- every judge in the integrated judicial system -- to be examples to your staffs in fulfilling this responsibility. If you do not like the offerings that are available or courses you are taking, then we expect you to suggest improvements so that over time we can have the finest judicial education program in the nation. Although there are many other characteristics I could discuss, I would like to mention only one more here. That is the idea of responsiveness. As judges, we must be independent in our decision making; as administrators of justice, we must be responsive to those we serve. We must be concerned about the quality of justice in this state. We must be interested in the effectiveness of the system. We need to improve the way in which lawyers, litigants, witnesses, jurors, defendants, and victims see and understand the system. We are responsible for making the system better. Only in this way can we improve the image of the judiciary.

What Judicial Integration Is Not

I would like to comment briefly on what an integrated judicial system is not. It is not a rigid, bureaucratic structure designed to take away the individual freedom and independence of judges. Rather, it is a flexible approach to governing ourselves that will tell the public and the other branches of government that we collectively intend to carry out our responsibilities.

An integrated judicial system is not necessarily a totally state-funded court system. While we think such funding has merit, especially at a time when many county and local governments are desperately searching for the financial means to support needed judicial programs, total state funding is not absolutely essential. The real key is access to sufficient resources to do the job that has to be done. An integrated judicial system must be able to obtain funds when needed, must be perceived as an essential part of government, and must be given respect in the appropriation process as a separate branch of government with constitutionally mandated responsibilities. This holds true at both the state and local levels of government.

Finally, the concept of an integrated judicial system does not imply that all ideas have to come from the central office. We expect and encourage all courts to be creative and innovative. Some of the most exciting developments in our court system have come from the trial courts. By encouraging greater integration, we can share these ideas with all the courts. In this way, we can foster constant court improvement at all levels of the judiciary throughout the state.

Conclusion

In this, the 27th year of our integrated judicial system, we are faced with many challenges. Some challenges, such as the recent proposal to remove the Supreme Court's rule-making authority, would strike at the heart of the judicial system's independence. Other challenges will help us improve the quality of our services and make sure that the people who come in contact with the courts are impressed with the dedication of our judges and professional staff. We cannot satisfy everyone all the time. In our system, there are winners and losers, but all those who come in contact with the system should come away feeling that they received fair treatment and prompt and courteous service.

It is my hope that the administrative changes we have made and will make in the future will bring us nearer to our constitutional article's promise of an integrated judicial system. Our dreams will not become reality, however, without the help of all of you.

"The basic function of a Constitution is to define and limit the powers of government. Any intrusion by government into the personal freedoms of any individual must be measured against constitutional standards.

The right to claim the protection of the Constitution against abuse of governmental power must never be dependent upon a persons guilt or innocence, his personal philosophy, nor upon his wealth or standing in the community."

– **John Taylor**
Presiding Judge
Superior Court
Navajo County

FY 1987 Overview

Statewide Filing Information

During 1987, statewide filings for all three courts in the Arizona judiciary totaled 1,811,479. Filings in municipal courts constituted over half of the state total (56.3%), while filings in justice of the peace courts accounted for 36.0% of the total. Consequently, limited jurisdiction courts accounted for over 92% of all court filings in Fiscal Year 1987. The superior court handled 7.4% of all filings, and the Supreme Court and Court of Appeals collectively received 0.3% of the total statewide filings.

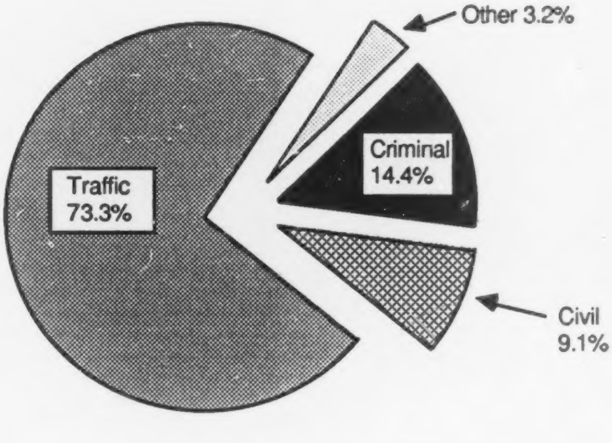
As shown in the pie charts, traffic cases comprised the majority of case filings at 73.5% of the total. Criminal cases were the next highest category, accounting for 14.4% of all filings, and civil cases represented 9.1%. The category of "other" filings, which represented 3.2% of the total statewide filings, was made up of primarily superior court domestic relations and juvenile court cases. Portions of the Supreme Court and Court of Appeals caseloads that were included

1987 Statewide Filings

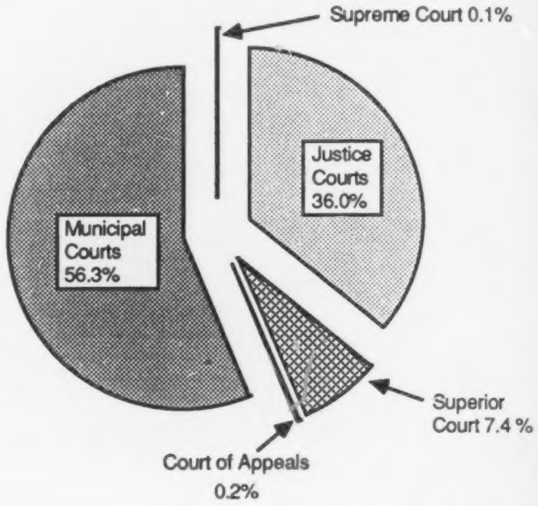
	Criminal	Civil	Traffic	Other	Total	Percent
Supreme Court	813	13		278	1,104	0.1
Court of Appeals	1,825	808		710	3,343	0.2
Superior Court	24,038*	53,063		57,233	134,334	7.4
Justice Court	70,460	109,968	471,534		651,962	36.0
Municipal Court	164,575		856,161		1,020,736	56.3
Total	**261,711**	**163,852**	**1,327,695**	**58,221**	**1,811,479**	**100.0**
Percent of Total	14.4	9.1	73.3	3.2	100.0	

*Includes lower court appeals.

Statewide Filings by Case Type
FY 1987



Statewide Filings by Court Level
FY 1987



Statewide Judicial Expenditures

The Arizona judiciary is funded primarily by state and local governments. The financial information shown below reflects the 1987 total statewide expenditures for all the courts by level of court and funding source. The pie charts illustrate the percentage of expenditures by funding source and by court level.

Counties provided 62.5% of the monies required to operate Arizona's courts during FY 1987, a decrease from the 66.9% they provided during 1986. The state's funding contribution to the courts was 22.2% in FY 1987, an increase of 7.0% over the previous year. Municipal funds accounted for 14.8% of the total monies spent, and federal funding provided only 0.5% of the statewide expenditures for the fiscal year.

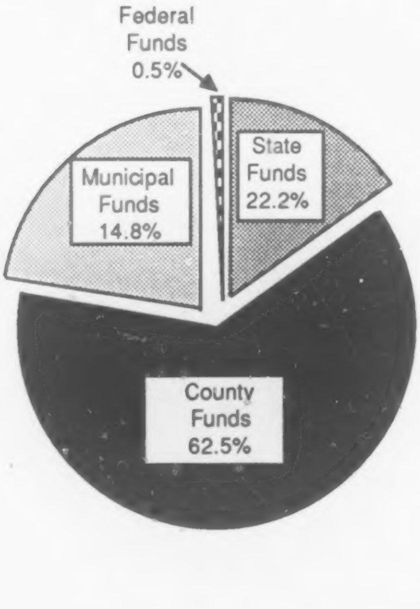
Over two-thirds (70.0%) of the total judicial expenditures were allocated for services at the superior court level during FY 1987. This represents a substantial increase over the previous year when the superior court accounted for 65.9% of the total. Municipal courts and justice courts expended, respectively, 14.9% and 8.7% of the total monies. Arizona's appellate courts accounted for 6.4% of the statewide expenditures.

Statewide Expenditure Summary
FY 1987

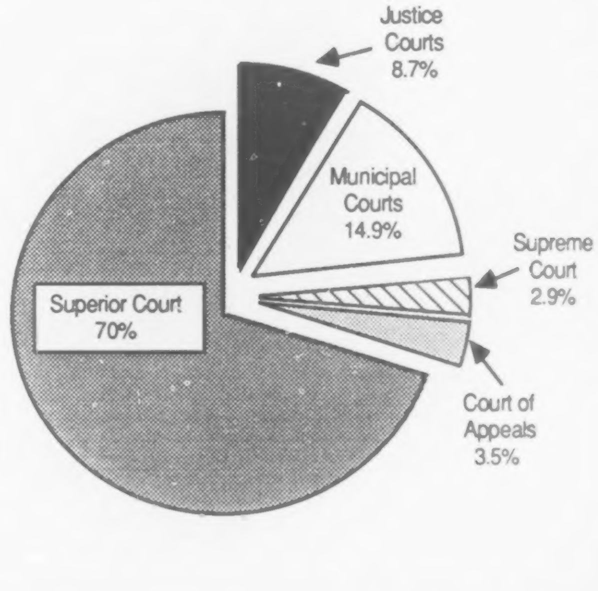
	State Funds	County Funds	Municipal Funds	Federal Funds	Total	Percent of Total
Supreme Court	$ 4,261,960	N/A	$ N/A	$ 164,007	$ 4,425,967	2.9
Court of Appeals	5,394,710	N/A	N/A	N/A	5,394,710	3.5
Superior Court	22,826,346	$ 83,466,269	N/A	$ 509,813	106,802,428	70.0
Justice Courts	1,330,921	11,814,667	N/A	50,000	13,195,588	8.7
Municipal Courts	N/A	N/A	22,668,073	10,411	22,678,484	14.9
Total	$ 33,813,937	$ 95,280,936	$ 22,668,073	$ 734,231	$ 152,497,177	100.0
Percent of Total	22.2	62.5	14.8	0.5	100.0	

*Does not include information for Northeast Phoenix Justice Court and St. John's Municipal Court, which was not reported. Information for Guadalupe and Bullhead City Municipal Courts was unavailable.

Arizona Judicial Expenditures by Fund Source FY 1987



Arizona Judicial Expenditures by Court Level FY 1987



Statewide Financial Information

Statewide financial information is provided below for each of the court levels comprising the Arizona judiciary. The tables show specific line-item expenditures FY.1987 and appropriated monies and projected expenditures for FY 1988. Much of this data was compiled from responses to the Administrative Office of the Courts' financial survey.

Expenditures at the superior court level include funds received from non-appropriated sources. Monies received from adult and juvenile probation services fees are available to be used by the adult and juvenile probation departments, and 12% of the collections through the Criminal Justice Enhancement Fund is allocated to juvenile probation departments for juvenile crime reduction. These funds are not appropriations and, consequently, are not included in the appropriations figures.

The Supreme Court administers monies for Probation Enhancement, Intensive Probation, and the Juvenile Probation Services Fund (created by the merging of the Juvenile Delinquency Reduction Fund and JPO/Foster Care monies). The funds for these special programs are included at the superior court level, where they are expended.

Statewide Expenditures*
FY 1987

	Supreme Court	Court of Appeals	Superior Court	Justice Courts	Municipal Courts	Total
Personal Services	$ 2,240,094	$ 4,012,631	$ 50,139,140	$ 8,031,127	$ 12,195,517	$ 76,618,509
Fringe Benefits	331,230	496,278	8,767,554	1,458,080	2,740,231	13,793,373
Operating Expenses	621,063	734,586	10,042,369	1,322,946	4,665,475	17,386,439
Travel	49,682	63,897	721,167	111,951	53,470	1,000,167
Professional Contract Services	21,277	0	12,873,097	687,339	2,312,193	15,893,906
Capital Expenses	36,317	38,545	922,942	203,224	701,187	1,902,215
Foster Care Review Board	622,395	0	0	0	0	622,395
Additional State Funds:						
Commission on Judicial Qualifications	54,844	0	0	0	0	54,844
Commissions on Judicial Appointments	1,456	0	0	0	0	1,456
Judges' Salaries and Related Expenses	0	0	3,421,019	1,330,921	0	4,751,940
Family Counseling	0	0	247,800	0	0	247,800
Probation State Aid	0	0	733,000	0	0	733,000
Medical Liability Panels	0	0	4,768	0	0	4,768
Probation Enhancement	0	0	2,604,843	0	0	2,604,843
Juvenile Probation Services Fund	0	0	10,813,550	0	0	10,813,550
Adult Intensive Probation	0	0	3,636,523	0	0	3,636,523
Juvenile Intensive Probation	0	0	1,364,843	0	0	1,364,843
Federal Funds	164,007	0	509,813	50,000	10,411	734,231
Other**	283,602	48,773	0	0	0	332,375
TOTAL	$ 4,425,967	$ 5,394,710	$ 106,802,428	$ 13,195,588	$ 22,678,484	$ 152,497,177

* Does not include information for Northeast Phoenix Justice Court or St. John's Municipal Court which were not reported. Information for Guadalupe and Bullhead City Municipal Courts was unavailable.

** Other appropriated funds including Judicial Assistance Fund and Judicial Education.

Appropriations And Projected Expenditures FY 1987

	Supreme Court	Court of Appeals	Superior Courts	Justice Courts	Municipal Courts	Total
Personal Services	$ 2,586,700	$ 4,316,000	$ 53,697,007	$ 8,787,971	$ 14,165,529	$ 83,553,207
Fringe Benefits	418,200	557,100	9,590,618	1,555,033	3,234,618	15,355,569
Operating Expenses	798,300	797,200	10,840,174	1,656,485	5,306,464	19,398,623
Travel	76,000	69,500	799,146	185,033	97,363	1,227,042
Professional Contract Services	30,000	3,000	12,483,998	810,832	2,786,433	16,114,263
Capital Expenses	15,500	16,400	1,081,924	232,317	809,188	2,155,329
Foster Care Review Board	779,500	0	0	0	0	779,500
Additional State Funds:						
Commission on Judicial Qualifications	60,000	0	0	0	0	60,000
Commissions on Judicial Appointments	4,000	0	0	0	0	4,000
Judges' Salaries and Related Expenses	0	0	3,941,200	1,506,900	0	5,448,100
Court Appointed Special Advocate	0	0	75,000	0	0	75,000
Family Counseling	0	0	289,600	0	0	289,600
Probation State Aid	0	0	1,371,000	0	0	1,371,000
Medical Liability Panels	0	0	15,000	0	0	15,000
Probation Enhancement	0	0	4,282,400	0	0	4,282,400
Juvenile Probation Services Fund	0	0	12,624,400	0	0	12,624,400
Adult Intensive Probation	0	0	4,867,800	0	0	4,867,800
Juvenile Intensive Probation	0	0	4,426,700	0	0	4,426,700
Federal Funds	247,752	0	0	0	0	247,752
Other**	420,305	0	0	0	0	420,305
TOTAL	$ 5,436,257	$ 5,759,200	$ 120,385,967	$ 14,734,571	$ 26,399,595	$ 172,715,590

* Does not include information for Northeast Phoenix Justice Court or St. John's Municipal Court which were not reported. Information for Guadalupe and Bullhead City Municipal Courts was unavailable.

** Other appropriated funds including Judicial Assistance Fund and Judicial Education.

> "In recent years appellate court decisions have enumerated the application of constitutional rights to juvenile court proceedings. This has reduced the number of children and families inappropriately brought into the juvenile court system. These decisions, however, have not reduced the availability of needed services to children and families in crisis and turmoil, but have sharpened the focus of these services. Our living constitution, federal and state, continue to protect and benefit our population, young and old alike!"

– **C. Kimball Rose**
Presiding Juvenile Judge
Superior Court
Maricopa County

Statewide Personnel Summary
FY 1987

The table below reflects a statewide summary of all court positions reported by the individual courts in response to a personnel survey conducted by the Supreme Court.

Position	Supreme Court		Court of Appeals		Superior Court		Justice Courts		Municipal Courts		Total	
	F.T.	P.T.	F.T.	P.T.	F.T.	P.T.	F.T.	P.T.	F.T.	P.T.	F.T.	P.T.
Justice; Judge	5	0	18	0	101	0	84	0	112	56	320	56
Commissioner/Referee	0	0	0	0	23	2	0	0	0	23	2	0
Clerk of the Court	1	0	2	0	15	0	0	0	0	0	18	0
Administrative Staff	41	6	0	0	56	0	4	0	24	4	125	10
Probation Administrative Staff	5	0	0	0	41	0	0	0	0	0	46	0
Staff Attorney	5	2	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	20	2
Law Clerk	9	2	31	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	40	2
Probation Officer	0	0	0	0	778	4	0	0	0	0	778	4
Court Reporter	0	0	0	0	116	0	0	0	0	0	116	0
Bailiff	0	0	0	0	92	5	0	0	0	0	92	5
Support Staff	1	0	1	0	138	8	44	6	116	5	300	19
Probation Services Support	0	0	0	0	337	65	0	0	0	0	337	65
Secretarial/Clerical	43	4	44	1	975	28	256	46	369	45	1,687	124
Library Staff	0	0	0	0	17	2	0	0	0	0	17	2
Custodial Support	0	0	0	0	18	1	0	0	0	0	18	1
TOTAL	**110**	**14**	**111**	**1**	**2,707**	**115**	**388**	**52**	**621**	**110**	**3,937**	**292**

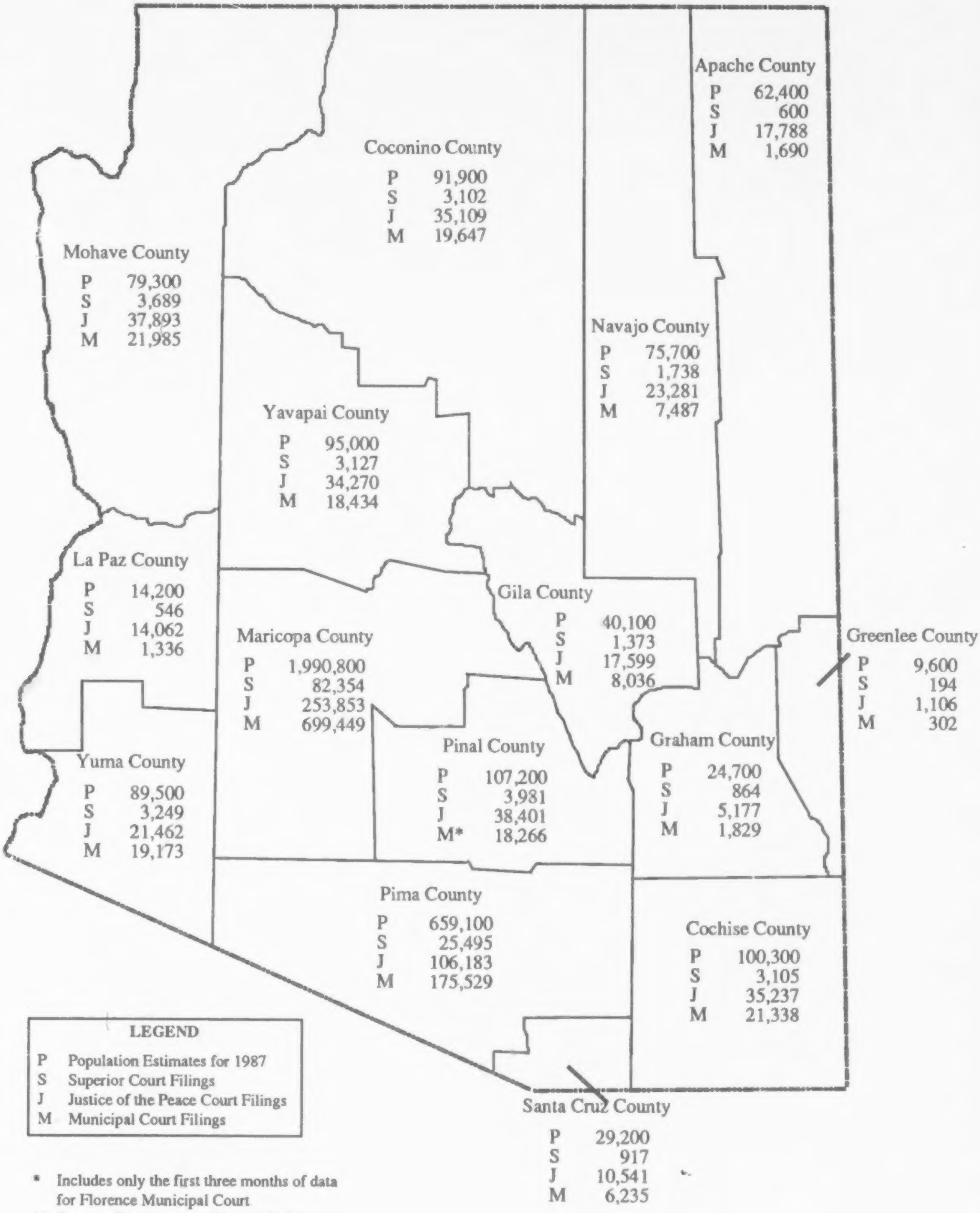
Statewide Revenue Summary
FY 1987

The chart below summarizes the total amount of fines, fees, forfeitures and surchanges reported by individual courts as collected during FY 1987. These amounts were reported on the 1987 Revenue Survey and have not been audited.

County	Supreme Court	Court of Appeals	Superior Court	Justice Courts	Municipal Courts	TOTAL
Apache			$ 129,074	$ 658,178	$ 42,533	**$ 829,785**
Cochise			1,124,607	1,473,769	582,770	**3,181,146**
Coconino			440,701	1,325,646	652,899	**2,419,246**
Gila			195,402	619,505	336,592	**1,151,499**
Graham			89,836	255,095	97,218	**442,149**
Greenlee			12,453	54,808	14,151	**81,412**
La Paz			69,529	958,266	75,924	**1,103,719**
Maricopa			11,612,609	7,156,658	21,385,627	**40,154,894**
Mohave			511,383	1,813,170	365,824	**2,690,377**
Navajo			187,574	781,683	250,048	**1,219,305**
Pima			2,286,514	2,620,659	3,027,916	**7,935,089**
Pinal			524,503	1,484,424	747,315	**2,756,242**
Santa Cruz			132,275	313,593	206,956	**652,824**
Yavapai			663,588	1,349,486	468,388	**2,481,462**
Yuma			446,842	795,162	888,362	**2,130,366**
State Level	$ 7,191	$ 49,738				**$ 56,929**
TOTAL	**$ 7,191**	**$ 49,738**	**$ 18,426,890**	**$ 21,660,102**	**$ 29,142,523**	**$ 69,229,515**

* Does not include information for Northeast Phoenix Justice Court, St. John's Municipal Court or Patagonia Municipal Court which were not reported. Information on Guadalupe and Bullhead City Municipal Courts was unavailable.

1987 Filings by Court Level with 1987 Population Levels **


Apache County
P 62,400
S 600
J 17,788
M 1,690
Coconino County
P 91,900
S 3,102
J 35,109
M 19,647
Mohave County
P 79,300
S 3,689
J 37,893
M 21,985
Navajo County
P 75,700
S 1,738
J 23,281
M 7,487
Yavapai County
P 95,000
S 3,127
J 34,270
M 18,434
La Paz County
P 14,200
S 546
J 14,062
M 1,336
Gila County
P 40,100
S 1,373
J 17,599
M 8,036
Greenlee County
P 9,600
S 194
J 1,106
M 302
Maricopa County
P 1,990,800
S 82,354
J 253,853
M 699,449
Pinal County
P 107,200
S 3,981
J 38,401
M* 18,266
Graham County
P 24,700
S 864
J 5,177
M 1,829
Yuma County
P 89,500
S 3,249
J 21,462
M 19,173
Pima County
P 659,100
S 25,495
J 106,183
M 175,529
Cochise County
P 100,300
S 3,105
J 35,237
M 21,338
Santa Cruz County
P 29,200
S 917
J 10,541
M 6,235
LEGEND
P Population Estimates for 1987
S Superior Court Filings
J Justice of the Peace Court Filings
M Municipal Court Filings

* Includes only the first three months of data for Florence Municipal Court

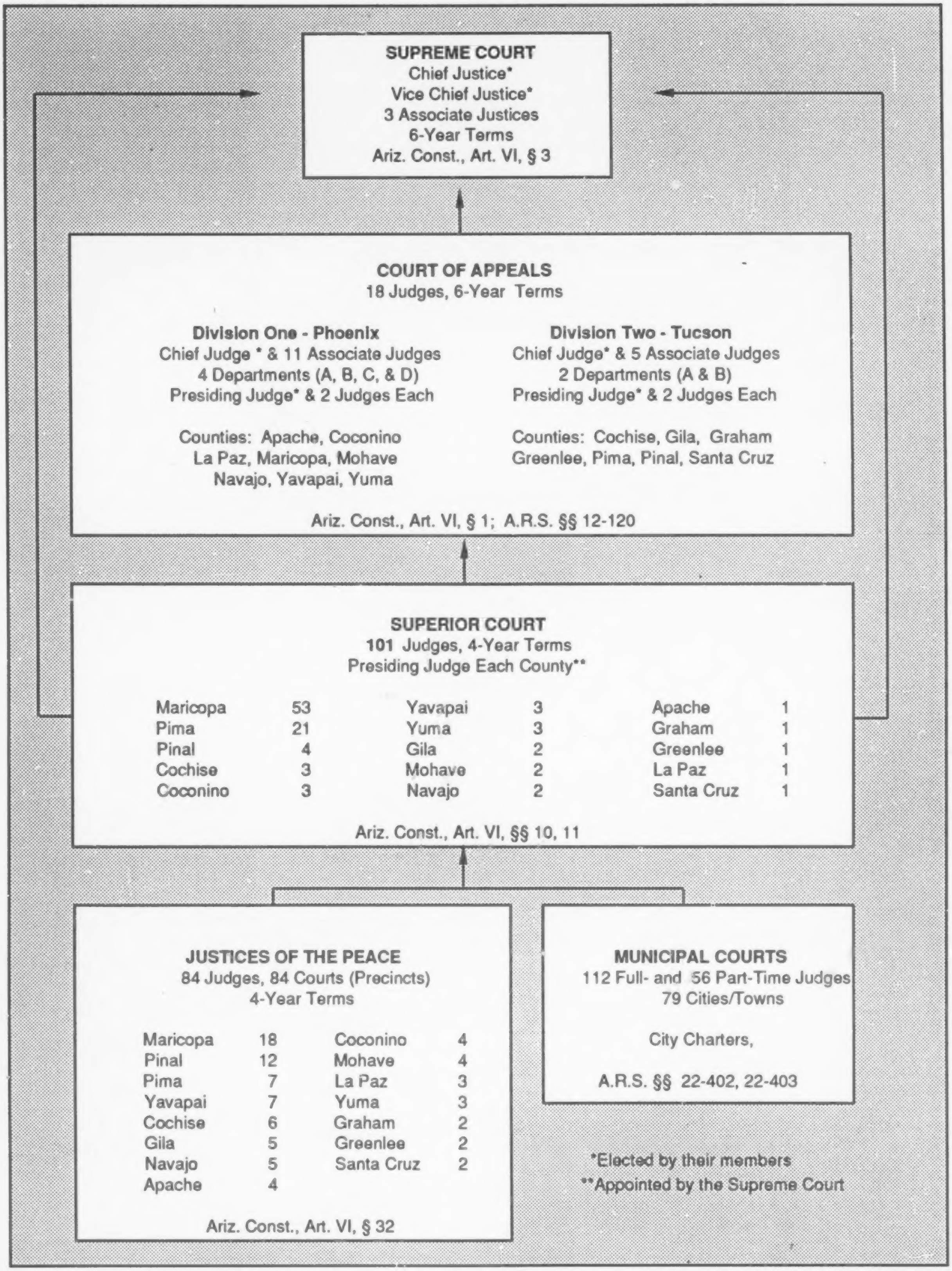
** Source: Department of Economic Security

"The 75th anniversary of the Arizona Constitution and the Bicentennial of the U.S. Constitution offers each of us an opportunity to become better acquainted with these documents and the fundamental values and principles upon which our state and nation were founded. Clearly, we as judges, carry a responsibility to encourage people to serve on juries and why their function as a juror is such an important role. In this way, people are reminded that the due process we all enjoy deserves to be wisely guarded by informed citizens."

– **Nancy Connor**
Justice of the Peace
Scottsdale Justice Court
Maricopa County

Present Organization & FY 1987 Summary

ORGANIZATIONAL CHART - THE ARIZONA JUDICIARY



SUPREME COURT
Chief Justice*
Vice Chief Justice*
3 Associate Justices
6-Year Terms
Ariz. Const., Art. VI, § 3

COURT OF APPEALS
18 Judges, 6-Year Terms

Division One - Phoenix
Chief Judge * & 11 Associate Judges
4 Departments (A, B, C, & D)
Presiding Judge* & 2 Judges Each

Counties: Apache, Coconino
La Paz, Maricopa, Mohave
Navajo, Yavapai, Yuma

Division Two - Tucson
Chief Judge* & 5 Associate Judges
2 Departments (A & B)
Presiding Judge* & 2 Judges Each

Counties: Cochise, Gila, Graham
Greenlee, Pima, Pinal, Santa Cruz

Ariz. Const., Art. VI, § 1; A.R.S. §§ 12-120

SUPERIOR COURT
101 Judges, 4-Year Terms
Presiding Judge Each County**

Maricopa	53	Yavapai	3	Apache	1
Pima	21	Yuma	3	Graham	1
Pinal	4	Gila	2	Greenlee	1
Cochise	3	Mohave	2	La Paz	1
Coconino	3	Navajo	2	Santa Cruz	1

Ariz. Const., Art. VI, §§ 10, 11

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE
84 Judges, 84 Courts (Precincts)
4-Year Terms

Maricopa	18	Coconino	4
Pinal	12	Mohave	4
Pima	7	La Paz	3
Yavapai	7	Yuma	3
Cochise	6	Graham	2
Gila	5	Greenlee	2
Navajo	5	Santa Cruz	2
Apache	4		

Ariz. Const., Art. VI, § 32

MUNICIPAL COURTS
112 Full- and 56 Part-Time Judges
79 Cities/Towns

City Charters,

A.R.S. §§ 22-402, 22-403

*Elected by their members
**Appointed by the Supreme Court

SUPREME COURT

Jurisdiction

The Arizona Supreme Court, which consists of five justices, has administrative supervision over all the courts in the state; the Chief Justice is responsible for exercising the Court's supervisory power. In the absence of the Chief Justice, the Vice Chief Justice assumes these duties.

The Supreme Court's constitutional jurisdiction includes appellate review of all actions and proceedings, with the exception of some civil and criminal actions originating in non-record courts, and the power to make rules governing procedural matters in all the courts. Criminal cases involving the death penalty are appealed directly to the Supreme Court. Decisions of the Court of Appeals may be reviewed at the discretion of the Court.

Through its rule-making authority, the Supreme Court regulates the activities of the State Bar of Arizona and oversees the admission of new attorneys to the practice of law. Among its other duties, the State Bar has responsibility for filing disciplinary and removal petitions related to the alleged misconduct of Arizona attorneys. Only the Supreme Court has authority to actually suspend an attorney from practice or disbar an attorney. The Supreme Court also serves as the final decision-making body when disciplinary recommendations against Arizona judges are filed by the Commission on Judicial Qualifications.

Justices and Staff

The regular term of office for a Supreme Court justice is six years. Justices of the Supreme Court must be of good moral character and admitted to the practice of law in and a resident of the state of Arizona for ten years immediately prior to taking office. Upon expiration of his term, a justice stands for retention at the next general election. When a vacancy occurs on the Supreme Court, the Commission on Appellate Court Appointments nominates at least three individuals and submits their names to the Governor. The Governor appoints one of the nominees on the basis of merit alone, without regard to political affiliation. Should the Governor fail to appoint one of the Commission's nominees within 60 days after the names are submitted, the Chief Justice makes the appointment. The Chief Justice and the Vice Chief Justice are selected by their colleagues and hold office for a five-year term.

The Supreme Court also appoints an Administrative Director and staff to assist the Chief Justice in discharging administrative duties. The administrative matters assigned to the Administrative Director of the Courts are various, but generally consist of managing funds appropriated by the legislature to the Supreme Court for special programs such as probation; designing and implementing judicial education programs; managing the Foster Care Review Board system; serving as administrative liaison with the other courts in the state; and undertaking special projects as required.

The Court also appoints the Clerk of the Supreme Court, whose responsibilities include attending sessions of the Court; issuing writs and processes of the Court; entering all Court orders, judgments, and decrees and keeping all records and performing all duties as required by law or the Court. The Clerk's office maintains all of the case files of the Court, assists the Court in the scheduling of hearings and oral arguments, and distributes the Court's written opinions. The Court also appoints a central staff of attorneys, law clerks, and secretarial staff.

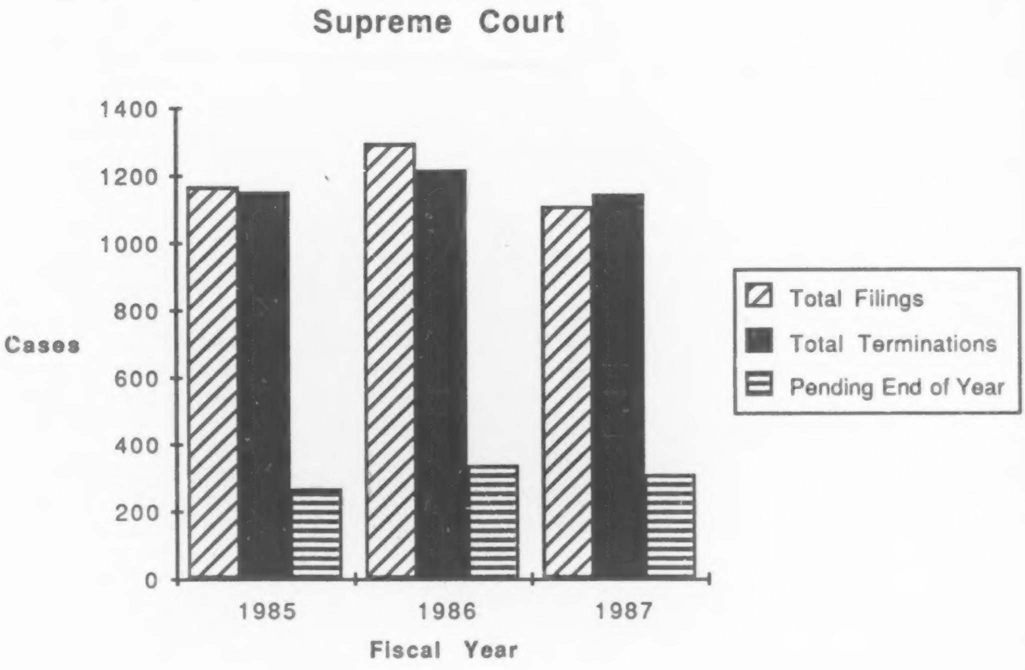
Caseload Activity

In 1987 there were a total of 1,104 filings in the Supreme Court. This was a 14.6 percent decrease from 1986. However, excluding special actions, case filings increased in nearly all other case categories. Special actions, which in previous years were primarily filed in the Supreme Court but in 1987 were mostly filed and heard in the Court of Appeals, declined over 70 percent.

Supreme Court
Caseload Activity
FY 1987

Type of Action	Pending as of July 1, 1986	Filings	Trans. In	Total On File	Trans. Out	Terminations by:				Stat. Corr.	Pending as of June 30, 1987
						Written Opinion	Memo Decision	Order	Total		
Civil	4	13	0	17	0	4	2	2	8	0	9
Direct Criminal	69	57	3	129	1	24	5	8	38	0	91
Spec. Actions	42	69	3	114	0	15	0	81	96	0	18
Pet. for Review	182	756	1	939	0	72	10	707	789	0	150
Habeas Corpus	1	57	0	58	0	1	0	55	56	0	2
State Bar	10	43	0	53	0	2	2	36	40	0	13
Miscellaneous	23	109	0	132	0	3	0	110	113	0	19
TOTAL	**331**	**1,104**	**7**	**1,442**	**1**	**121**	**19**	**999**	**1,140**	**0**	**302**

It is important to recognize that the Court's decision to defer special actions to the Court of Appeals was based on its own increasing pending caseload, which had risen 27.3 percent from 1985 to 1986. As a result of the transfer of special actions to Division One of the Court of Appeals, the Court was able to reduce its pending caseload by 8.8 percent in 1987.



COURT OF APPEALS

Jurisdiction

The Court of Appeals consists of two divisions. Division One, with 12 judges, is located in Phoenix. Division Two, with six judges, is located in Tucson. Division One has geographic jurisdiction over appeals from Apache, Coconino, Maricopa, Mohave, Navajo, Yavapai, and Yuma Counties, while Division Two handles appeals from Cochise, Gila, Graham, Greenlee, Pima, Pinal, and Santa Cruz Counties.

The Court of Appeals has appellate jurisdiction to determine all matters properly appealed from the Superior Court. Division One has exclusive statewide responsibility for reviewing appeals and decisions arising from the Industrial Commission and unemployment compensation rulings of the Department of Economic Security. In most instances, appeal to the Court of Appeals is not discretionary, i.e., the court must hear and review all decisions properly appealed to it.

Judges and Staff

Each division annually elects a chief judge who exercises administrative supervision over his respective division and is responsible for other duties as assigned by the Supreme Court. Judges for the Court of Appeals sit in three-judge panels when hearing and deciding cases. Each division selects a clerk and other required personnel who serve at the pleasure of the court.

Judges of the Court of Appeals must be at least thirty years of age, of good moral character, residents of Arizona for five years immediately prior to taking office, and admitted to the practice of law in Arizona during that same period. Judges of the Court of Appeals are appointed pursuant to the merit selection process. In Division One, eight of the judges are selected from Maricopa County and four are selected from the remaining counties in the division. In Division Two, four of the judges are selected from Pima County and two are selected from the remaining counties in the division. When a vacancy occurs on the court, the Governor appoints someone to fill the vacancy from the list of candidates submitted by the Commission on Appellate Court Appointments. Following their initial term, judges stand for retention elections.

Caseload Activity - Division One

Court of Appeals
Caseload Activity
- Division One -
FY 1987

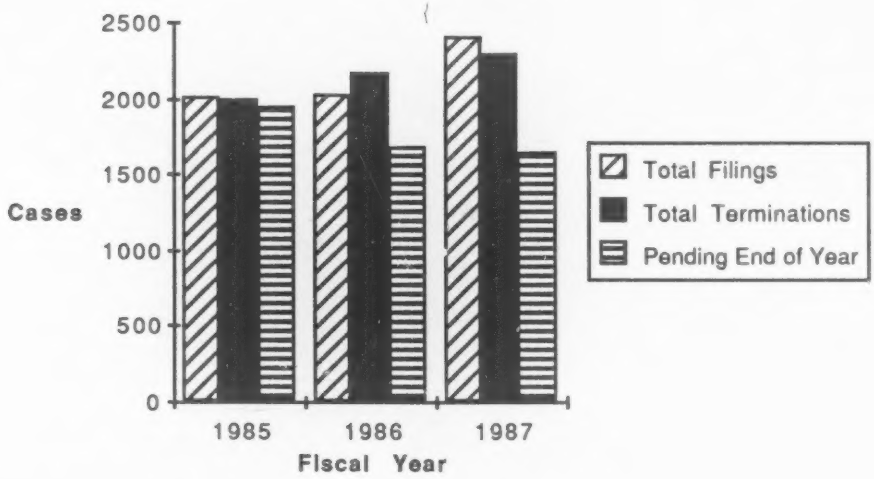
Type of Action	Pending as of 7/01/86	Filed	Rein.	Sub-Total	Trans. In	Trans. Out *	Total on File	**Terminations by:** Written Opinions	Memo Decisions	Other	Total Terms.	Stat. Corr.	Pending as of 6/30/87
Civil	593	578	2	1,173	4	141	1,036	95	224	244	563	2	475
Criminal	803	1,204	3	2,010	0	1	2,009	36	738	395	1,169	- 1	839
Spec. Actions	11	245	0	256	0	3	253	3	5	189	197	0	56
Pet. for Rev.	71	98	0	169	0	1	168	2	57	26	85	- 1	82
Indus. Comm.	157	174	1	332	0	0	332	11	95	66	172	0	160
Juvenile	24	54	0	78	0	0	78	2	35	19	56	0	22
Habeas Corpus	5	0	0	5	0	0	5	0	1	4	5	0	0
Unemp. Ins.	8	51	0	59	0	0	59	1	2	42	45	0	14
TOTAL	**1,672**	**2,404**	**6**	**4,082**	**4**	**146**	**3,940**	**150**	**1,157**	**985**	**2,292**	**0**	**1,648**

* Includes one hundred and forty-one cases transferred to Division Two and five cases transferred to the Supreme Court.

The caseload of Division One of the Court of Appeals has been rising steadily for a number of years. The number of filings has increased by 19.3 percent since 1985; most of that increase (18.5 percent) has occurred just in the past year. This dramatic increase results, at least in part, from the Supreme Court's inability to continue its accommodation of accepting special action filings, something it had done since 1974. For the most part, these cases are now being filed in Division One. However, even excluding special actions, Division One's caseload increased 7.4 percent in 1987.

Division One has made extensive efforts to keep up with its increasing caseload, and as a result terminations have increased by over 15.2 percent since 1985. Part of the credit for this must go to the division's innovative use of judges pro tempore. In 1985, using volunteer lawyers sitting as judges pro tempore, the court created a temporary department, known as Panel E, to assist in reducing both the civil and total pending caseloads. The total pending caseload decreased by over 14 percent while the volunteer panel was in operation. Due to administrative complexities associated with the volunteer program, however, Panel E was discontinued in June, 1986. The impact of this will no doubt be felt in the future. Despite the dissolution of Panel E, Division One has been able to keep its pending caseload at the same level as 1986 by transferring a number of cases to Division Two.

Court of Appeals
Division One



Caseload Activity - Division Two

Division Two has experienced similar growth; direct filings have increased 8.7 percent since 1985. Filings in Division Two show an increase of 24.4 percent since 1985, when cases transferred from Division One are taken into consideration.

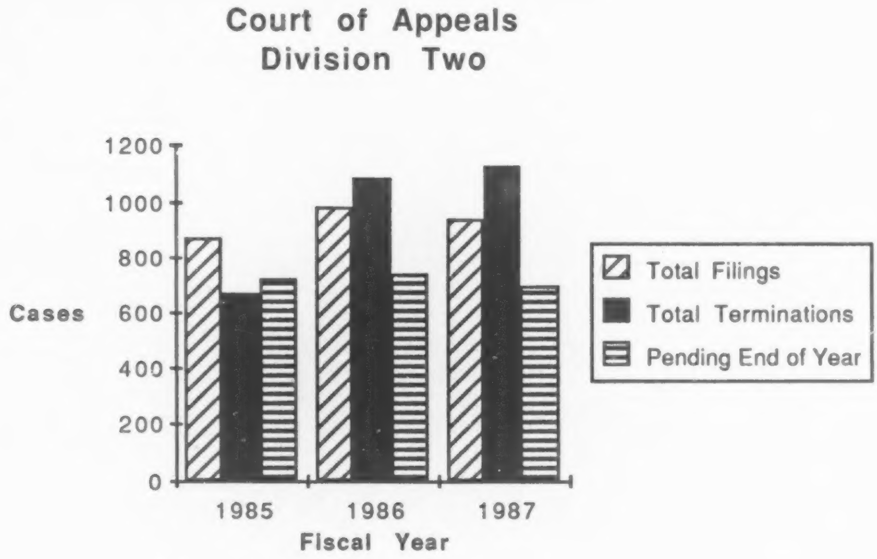
Part of the reason for these transfers from Division One is the addition of a second panel of judges to Division Two in February, 1985. The second panel enabled the court to increase its terminations by an astounding 68 percent between fiscal years 1985 and 1987. Because of the high termination level, Division Two was able to receive cases transferred from Division One; in 1987, 141 cases were transferred and heard by Division Two.

Court of Appeals
Caseload Activity
- Division Two -
FY 1987

Type of Action	Pending as of 7/01/86	Filed	Rein.	Sub-Total	Trans. In	Trans. Out*	Total on File	Terminations by:				Stat. Corr.	Pending as of 6/30/87
								Written Opinions	Memo Decisions	Other	Total Terms.		
Civil	246	230	0	476	141	4	613	143	182	72	397	0	216
Criminal	409	435	3	847	0	2	845	41	255	145	441	2	406
Spec. Actions	29	142	0	171	0	0	171	14	2	130	146	0	25
Pet. for Rev.	40	88	3	131	1**	0	132	0	0	94	94	1	39
Juvenile	10	34	0	44	0	0	44	6	23	6	35	0	9
Habeas Corpus	5	10	1	16	0	0	16	2	5	5	12	- 1	3
TOTAL	**739**	**939**	**7**	**1,685**	**142**	**6**	**1,821**	**206**	**467**	**452**	**1,125**	**2**	**698**

* Includes four cases transferred to Division One and two cases transferred to the Supreme Court.
** Transferred from the Supreme Court.

Despite Division Two's achievement of terminating an increasingly high number of cases in every year but one since 1980, the court's pending caseload increased every year during that time period due to the volume of case filings. Fiscal year 1987 shows a decrease in the court's pending caseload (741 cases to 698) for the first time since


Court of Appeals Division Two

SUPERIOR COURT

Jurisdiction

The Superior Court of Arizona is the state's only general jurisdiction court. It is a statewide trial court empowered to hear and decide a large variety of cases. These include cases of equity and law involving real property, civil claims of $2,500 or more, felony prosecutions and misdemeanors not otherwise provided for by law, probate matters, cases involving dissolution or annulment of marriage, and exclusive jurisdiction in juvenile matters. The Superior Court has concurrent jurisdiction with the justice of the peace courts over civil claims between $500 and $2,500 and misdemeanors where the penalty does not exceed a fine of $300 or imprisonment for six months. In addition, the court has appellate jurisdiction in actions from justice of the peace courts, municipal courts, and boards and officers from which appeals may by law be taken.

Judges and Staff

Judges of the Superior Court must be at least 30 years of age, of good moral character, and admitted to the practice of law in and residents of the state for five years. In counties having a population of less than 150,000 persons, judges are elected by the qualified voters of the county at a general election and serve a four-year term. When a vacancy occurs, the Governor appoints a person to serve until the next election. In counties having a population of more than 150,000 persons, judges are initially appointed by the Governor from nominations of the county's Commission on Trial Court Appointments. Vacancies are filled in the same manner as the original appointment. Judges appointed under the merit selection process stand for retention election following their initial term of appointment. Currently there are 101 Superior Court judges in the state.

Article VI of the Arizona Constitution provides for one Superior Court judge in each county and permits one additional judge for each 30,000 inhabitants, or majority fraction thereof. In counties having two or more judges, the Supreme Court appoints one of the judges as presiding judge. The presiding judge exercises administrative supervision over the Superior Court judges in the county, and performs other duties provided by law or Supreme Court rule. In courts having three or more judges, the presiding judge may appoint court commissioners to perform certain quasi-judicial functions; in courts having fewer than three judges, commissioners may be appointed to perform certain ministerial functions. Commissioners generally determine matters where a default has been entered against a party and may preside at the initial appearance of a defendant charged with a crime.

Each county in the state has a Clerk of the Superior Court who is elected for a four-year term. The responsibilities of the clerk's office are diverse and include the maintenance of official court case files; certification of documents; collection of fees; and issuance of summonses, subpoenas, and marriage licenses. The Clerk serves as jury commissioner in all counties except Maricopa and Pima where a separate jury commissioner is appointed.

Each Superior Court also maintains a probation department to supervise defendants in criminal cases who are placed on probation following conviction, and juveniles who are placed on probation following adjudication of delinquency or incorrigibility. In many of the more populous counties, separate adult and juvenile probation departments operate. In addition, juvenile probation departments operate programs, many of which are funded by the state, to divert juveniles from the formal adjudication process in an attempt to steer them from the activities which may result in formal processing in juvenile court. Each department has either a single chief probation officer or separate adult and juvenile chief probation officers who are appointed by the presiding judges of the Superior Court in the respective counties.

Caseload Activity

Superior Court
Caseload Activity
FY 1987

Type of Case	Beginning Pending	Filed	Transfer In	Total on File	Transfer Out	Cases Terminated	Stat. Corr.	Ending Pending
Felony	11,269	21,373	71	32,713	28	19,486	- 50	13,149
Misdemeanor	49	76	1	126	0	80	- 15	31
Unclassified	151	269	0	420	31	352	0	37
TOTAL Criminal	**11,469**	**21,718**	**72**	**33,259**	**59**	**19,918**	**- 65**	**13,217**
Civil *	39,059	53,063	868	92,990	411	50,443	- 1	42,135
Domestic Rel.**	24,924	35,016	56	59,996	102	33,868	571	26,597
Probate	34,196	9,937	0	44,133	0	8,005	0	36,128
Adoption	3,138	1,702	0	4,840	0	1,688	0	3,152
Juv. Dependency	2,632	1,189	0	3,821	0	1,097	0	2,724
Juv. Petitions	2,882	9,389	0	12,211	63	9,397	0	2,751
TOTAL Non-Criminal	**106,771**	**110,296**	**924**	**217,991**	**576**	**104,498**	**570**	**113,487**

PETITIONS FOR POST-CONVICTION RELIEF: Filed: 666 Terminated: 626

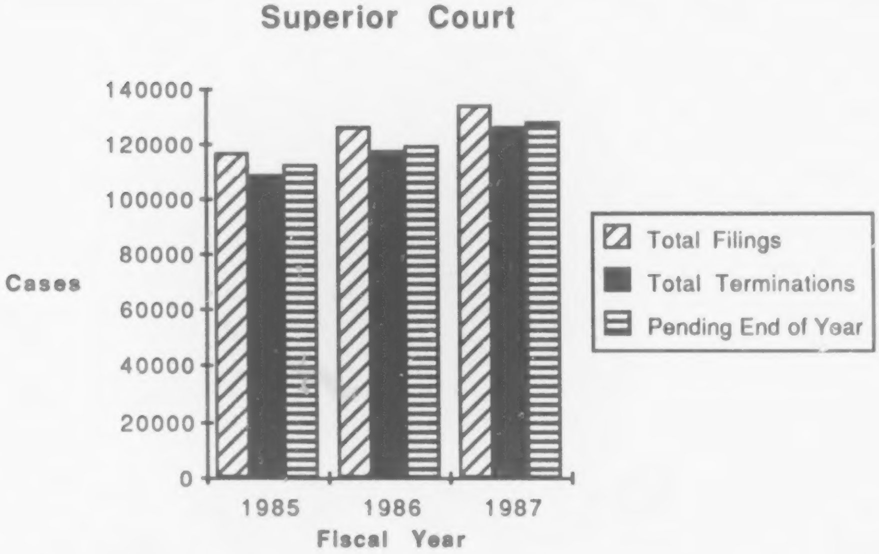
DOMESTIC VIOLENCE: Petitions for Injunction Against Harassment Filed: 644 Requests for Hearing: 351

* Includes civil appeals from limited jurisdiction courts.
** Includes Reciprocal Support and Foreign Decrees.
*** Includes both delinquency and incorrigibility petitions.

Caseloads in the Superior Court have been increasing over the past five years but have risen substantially in the past two years. Overall, exclusive of petitions for post-conviction relief and for orders of protection, total filings in the Superior Court have increased 19.9 percent since 1985; total terminations have increased 26.9 percent. The primary reason why the Superior Court has been able to increase case terminations so dramatically is due to the creation of six new judgeships since 1985. However, these new positions barely helped the court to stay current with new case filings; between 1985 and 1987, the pending total caseload continued to increase 13.2 percent from 111,892 to 126,704. In the past year alone, the pending caseload has risen 7.1 percent.

Within the entire caseload, the largest increases have been recorded in the area of felony cases. Felony filings have risen 31.9 percent since 1985, from 16,203 in 1985 to 21,373 in 1987. As expected in criminal cases, felony case terminations have also risen, increasing 32.7 percent since fiscal year 1985. However, the number of felony cases awaiting disposition at the end of the year has also risen dramatically, from 9,526 in 1985 to 13,149 in 1987, an increase of 38 percent. The total criminal caseload, which also includes misdemeanors, unclassified actions, and appeals from the lower courts, has demonstrated similar trends; 31.7 percent increase in filings, 33.3 percent increase in terminations, and 36.1 percent increase in pending cases at year end.

Civil action filings have also increased in the Superior Court 19.5 percent between 1985 and 1987; the civil case pending caseload has increased five percent since the end of 1985. However, in the past year alone the number of civil cases pending at the year end has increased 7.9 percent. Although the percentage of change in the civil pending caseload is smaller than in some of the other case categories, it is significant because of the longer time period, often one to two years, most civil cases take to reach final disposition.



Adult Probation Activity

During 1987, 9,860 adults were placed on probation, an increase of 14.8 percent over the 8,586 adults placed on probation in 1986; this is in addition to the 19,307 adults on probation at the start of the year. Probationer terminations increased only 10.6 percent over 1986. The total number of adults on probation at year end increased 12.3 percent from 19,306 to 21,682. This increase is nearly double the 6.2 percent increase experienced in the previous year, and is the largest single-year increase since 1981.

(See following illustrations.)

Intensive Probation Supervision (IPS)

Since the program was implemented July 1, 1985, more than 1,400 offenders have been sentenced to the Adult IPS program, with 63 percent of that total sentenced during 1987. At the close of this year, there were 830 IPS probationers in active supervision in Arizona's 15 counties.

Juvenile Probation Activity

In the area of juvenile probation, referrals filed in 1987 decreased 0.9 percent from 1986, while juveniles with petitions filed in juvenile divisions of the Superior Court increased 6.7 percent to 9,389. The number of juveniles on probation at the end of 1987 was 4,666 -- a 3.6 percent increase over the previous year.

(See following illustrations.)

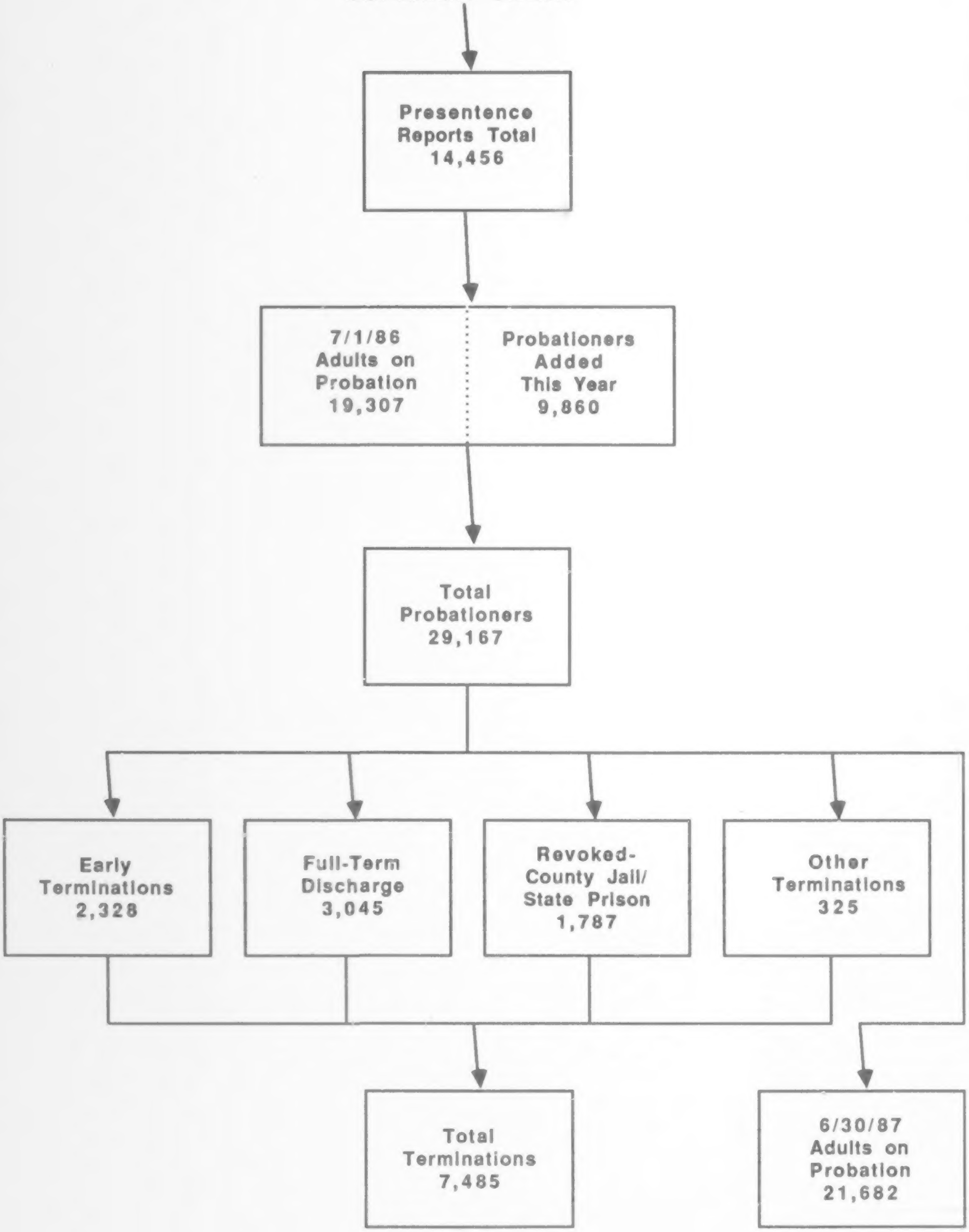
Juvenile Intensive Probation Supervision (JIPS)

Similar in nature to the Adult IPS program, the Juvenile Intensive Probation Supervision program was implemented on January 1, 1987. Currently there are 32 probation and surveillance officers working in the JIPS program in 13 Arizona counties supervising nearly 200 juvenile offenders. The remaining two counties are expected to have the Juvenile Intensive Probation program in place in early 1988.

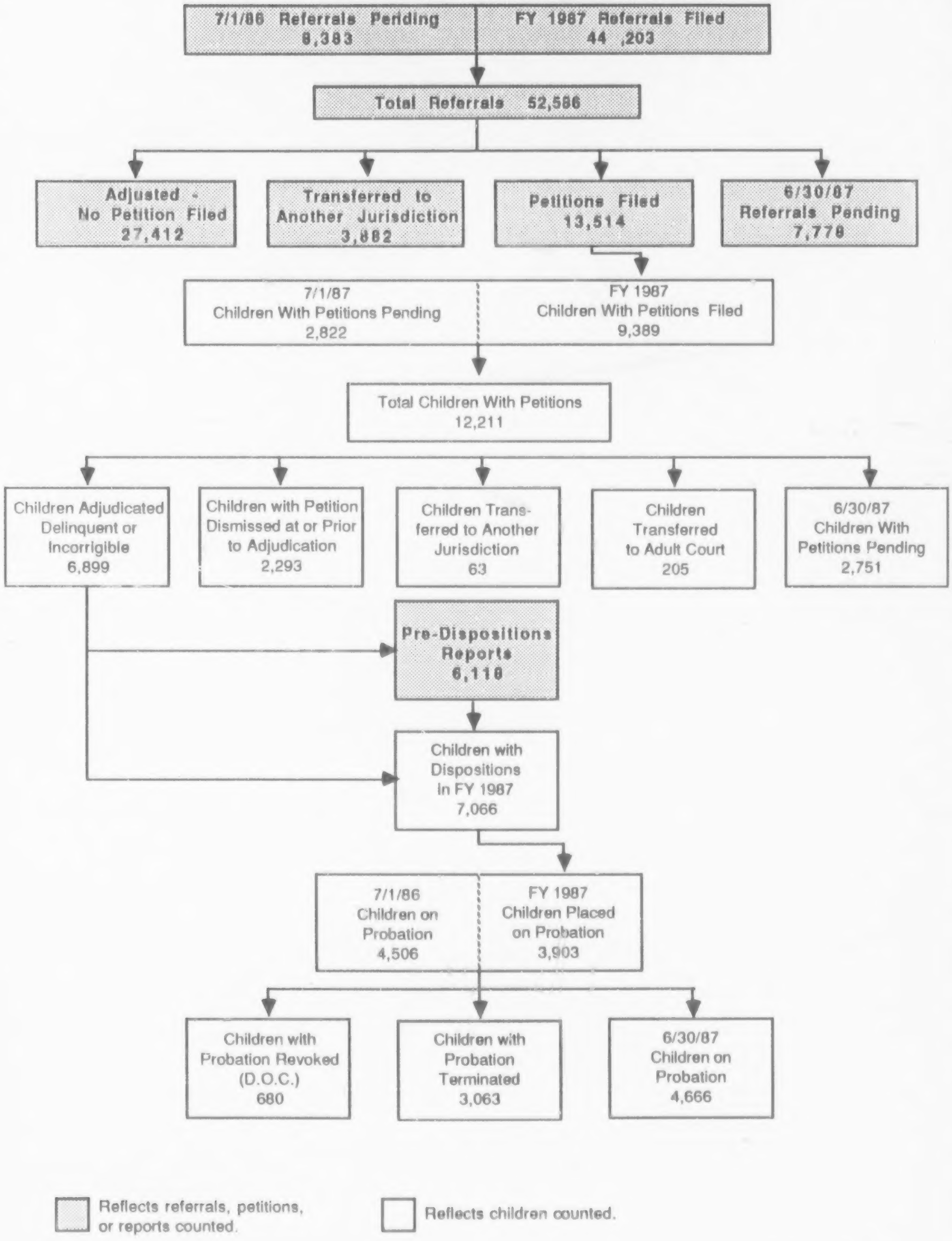
"The Constitution deals very vaguely with our freedoms and ideals. We need to keep reminding ourselves that in every case we handle, we are giving meaning to such concepts as due process and equal protection of the law."

Richard K. Mangum
Judge
Superior Court
Coconino County

ADULT PROBATION SUPERIOR COURT


Presentence Reports Total 14,456
7/1/86 Adults on Probation 19,307
Probationers Added This Year 9,860
Total Probationers 29,167
Early Terminations 2,328
Full-Term Discharge 3,045
Revoked-County Jail/State Prison 1,787
Other Terminations 325
Total Terminations 7,485
6/30/87 Adults on Probation 21,682

SUPERIOR COURT
JUVENILE ADJUDICATION PROCESS


7/1/86 Referrals Pending
8,383
FY 1987 Referrals Filed
44 ,203
Total Referrals 52,586
Adjusted - No Petition Filed
27,412
Transferred to Another Jurisdiction
3,882
Petitions Filed
13,514
6/30/87 Referrals Pending
7,778
7/1/87 Children With Petitions Pending
2,822
FY 1987 Children With Petitions Filed
9,389
Total Children With Petitions
12,211
Children Adjudicated Delinquent or Incorrigible
6,899
Children with Petition Dismissed at or Prior to Adjudication
2,293
Children Transferred to Another Jurisdiction
63
Children Transferred to Adult Court
205
6/30/87 Children With Petitions Pending
2,751
Pre-Dispositions Reports
6,118
Children with Dispositions in FY 1987
7,066
7/1/86 Children on Probation
4,506
FY 1987 Children Placed on Probation
3,903
Children with Probation Revoked (D.O.C.)
680
Children with Probation Terminated
3,063
6/30/87 Children on Probation
4,666
Reflects referrals, petitions, or reports counted.
Reflects children counted.

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE AND MUNICIPAL COURTS

Justice of the peace and municipal courts are known as courts of limited jurisdiction because they are empowered to hear and decide a limited range of cases. These courts are also referred to as "non-record" courts, meaning they are not required to make a permanent record of all court proceedings. However, some courts do record their proceedings.

Justice of the Peace Courts

Justice of the peace courts' operations are generally governed by statute rather than the Arizona Constitution, although they are created by constitutional provision. Each county board of supervisors is responsible for dividing the county into justice court precincts, and in each precinct a single justice of the peace presides. These precincts may be changed if necessary, but a precinct cannot be abolished until the term of office of the incumbent justice of the peace expires. At the end of 1987, there were 84 justices of the peace.

Justice courts have jurisdiction over misdemeanors and criminal offenses punishable by a fine not exceeding $1,000 or a sentence not exceeding six months imprisonment in the county jail or both. They also may conduct preliminary hearings in felony cases. The courts have exclusive civil jurisdiction in cases where the amount in controversy is less than $500 and concurrent jurisdiction with the superior court where the amount is between $500 and $2,500. Each justice court has a small claims division with concurrent jurisdiction where the amount in controversy is not in excess of $500.

Justices of the peace are elected in the general election and serve a four-year term. They are not required to be attorneys, but by statute they must be at least 18 years of age, a resident of the state, and elector of the precinct in which they are elected, and able to read and write the English language.

The annual salary for justices of the peace is based on judicial productivity credits, which are determined by a statutory case filing formula. Justice courts are required to report monthly case filing statistics to the Supreme Court, which in turn reports them biennially to the respective county boards of supervisors for salary-setting purposes. Justices of the peace salaries are reviewed every two years.

Caseload Activity

Caseload trends in the justice of the peace courts are similar to those seen at the other levels of courts: increasing filings and increasing terminations. However, since the total number of terminations is less than the total number of filings, the number of cases shown in the pending caseload has also increased.

For example, total case filings in the justice courts have increased 30 percent since 1985. Total terminations have increased 27 percent during the same period, but they have never reached the same level as filings. Thus, the overall pending caseload has grown by 5.2 percent since the end of 1985.

Examining specific case types, justice court criminal traffic filings have increased steadily from 220,736 in 1985 to 278,749 in 1987, a 26.3 percent increase. Terminations followed a similar pattern, having increased 18.6 percent between 1985 and 1987. Criminal traffic cases also represent one rare area where the pending caseload is actually decreasing, having dropped a total of 1.8 percent since the end of 1985. However, this is due to the removal of 21,613 criminal traffic cases by statistical correction over the same period.

Justice of the Peace Courts
Statewide Caseload Activity*
FY 1987

Case Type	Beginning Pending	Filed	Transfer In	Total On File	Transfer Out	Cases Terminated	Stat. Corr.	Ending Pending
Criminal Traffic	135,184	278,749	1,731	415,664	722	262,268	- 13,143**	139,531
Traffic FTA	57,698	19,179	5	76,882	3	19,374	- 5,514	51,991
Civil Traffic	25,557	173,606	533	199,696	681	171,676	- 1,562	25,777
Non-Traffic Misdemeanors	24,743	44,538	171	69,452	454	38,038	- 924	30,036
Misdemeanor FTA	3,819	4,167	2	7,988	4	1,888	- 106	5,990
Felony - Prelim.	11,400	21,755	105	33,260	114	20,246	- 279	12,621
Small Claims and Civil under $500	39,149	42,040	386	81,575	526	39,527	- 2,841	38,681
Civil $500 - $2499	21,033	21,546	140	42,719	295	17,438	- 974	24,012
Forcible Detainer	4,407	46,382	14	50,803	53	44,631	12	6,131
TOTAL	**322,990**	**651,962**	**3,087**	**978,039**	**2,852**	**615,086**	**- 25,543**	**334,558**

Domestic Violence	Petitions for Injunction Against Harassment Filed: 6,450	Requests for Hearing: 1,348
Harassment***	Petitions for Injunction Against Harassment Filed: 1,920	Requests for Hearing: 476

Outstanding Warrants as of 6/30/87: Traffic: 61,530 Misdemeanor: 22,452

* Morenci Justice Court ceased operations on December 31, 1986. All cases were transferred to the Clifton Justice Court.

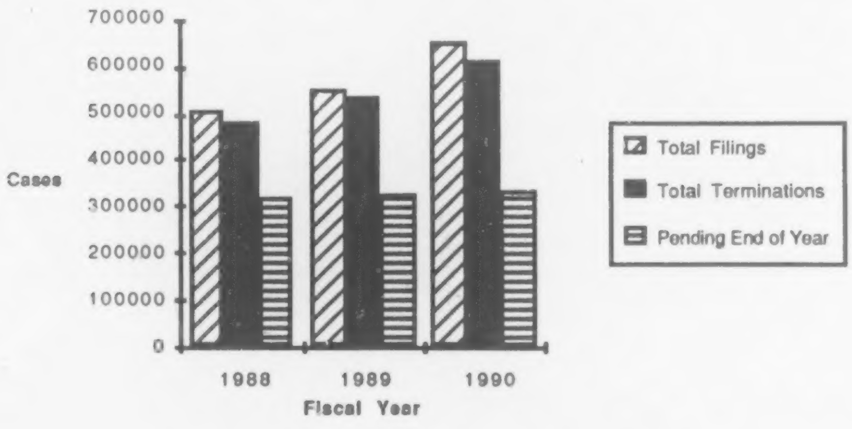
** A major statistical correction was made by the Tolleson Justice Court to remove civil traffic cases that had been double counted as criminal traffic also.

***Harassment statistics were collected starting January 1, 1987.

Civil traffic filings have also increased sharply since 1985, increasing 46.3 percent from 118,660 in 1985 to 173,606 in 1987. Terminations have also increased dramatically, 56.4 percent since 1985, but are just now approaching the level of filings, 173,606 case filings and 171,676 case terminations, in 1987. Notwithstanding, the civil traffic year end pending caseload has increased 46.3 percent since 1985.

Misdemeanor case filings have also increased substantially in the justice courts, rising 43.5 percent since 1985. The misdemeanor pending caseload has increased 45.3 percent over the same period. The number of civil cases pending also continues to grow, rising 7.8 percent since the end of 1985.

Justice of the Peace Courts



Municipal Courts

Incorporated cities and towns are required by statute to establish municipal courts. Municipal courts have jurisdiction over all cases arising under municipal ordinances, and concurrent jurisdiction with justice courts over state law violations committed within city limits. Municipal courts have no civil jurisdiction, although they do conduct hearings on domestic violence and harassment matters, and issue orders of petitions and injunctions against harassment, respectively, in those cases. At present there are 112 full-time and 56 part-time judges statewide.

Qualifications for municipal court judges are set by the individuals city's charter or ordinances. For example, some municipalities require that their judges be attorneys and others do not. Selection procedures and terms of office are determined by city charter or local ordinance. In most cases municipal court judges are appointed by the city council; only one municipal court judge is currently elected.

As in the justice of the peace courts, municipal court judges are often assisted by at least one clerk. Several multi-judge municipal courts have also appointed court administrators to assist in the management of the court.

Caseload Activity

Municipal Courts
Statewide Caseload Activity*
FY 1987

Case Type	Beginning Pending	Filed	Transfer In	Total On File	Transfer Out	Cases Terminated	Stat. Corr.	Ending Pending
Criminal Traffic	216,004	127,631	72	343,707	623	113,240	1,291	231,135
Traffic FTA	33,766	30,548	0	64,314	3	28,074	1,899	38,136
Civil Traffic	55,075	697,982	76	753,133	3,075	639,494	740	111,304
Non-Traffic Misdemeanors	134,400	145,689	37	280,126	922	124,097	643	155,750
Misdemeanor FTA	20,634	18,884	0	39,518	65	12,250	204	27,407
Felony - Prelim.	0	2	2	4	1	2	0	1
TOTAL	**459,879**	**1,020,736**	**187**	**1,480,802**	**4,689**	**917,157**	**4,777**	**563,733**

Domestic Violence   Petitions for Injunction Against Harassment Filed: 972   Requests for Hearing: 129

Harassment**   Petitions for Injunction Against Harassment Filed: 634   Requests for Hearing: 121

Outstanding Warrants as of 6/30/87: Traffic: 53,916   Non-traffic Misdemeanor: 51,486

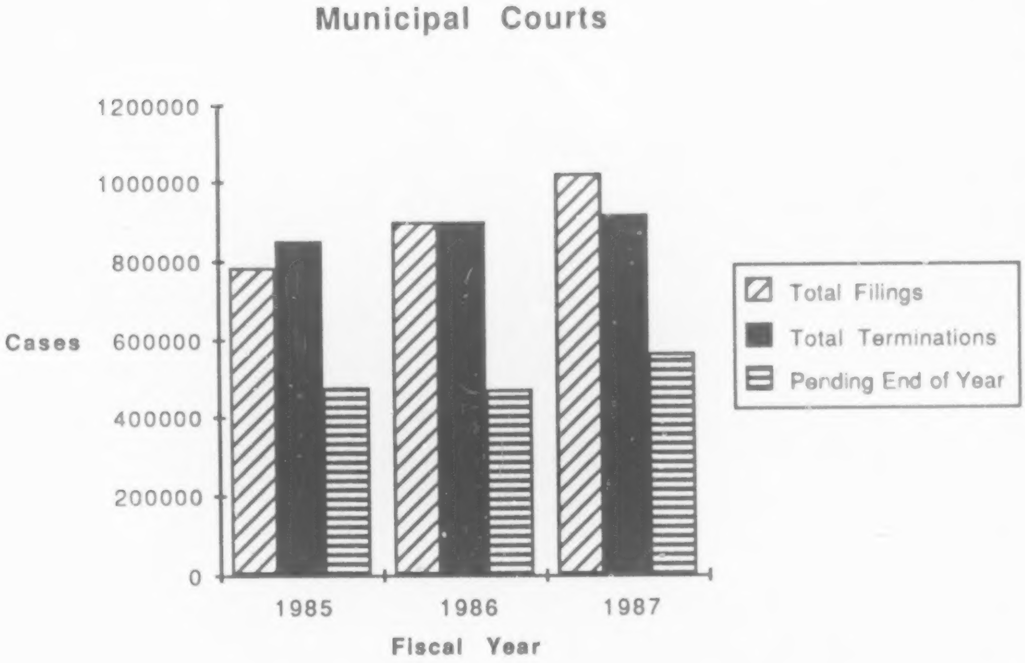
* Includes only the first three months of data for Florence Municipal Court

**Harassment statistics were collected starting January 1, 1987.

In the municipal courts the trends have been very similar: increased filings, increased terminations, and increased pending caseload despite the increased terminations. The total number of case filings has risen over 30 percent in the past two years, while terminations have risen less than 12 percent during the same period. The total pending caseload continues to increase; from 475,954 in 1985 to 563,733 in 1987, an increase of 18.4 percent.

Civil traffic cases constitute the largest component of the caseload in municipal courts; during 1987, civil traffic cases accounted for over 68 percent of the filings in municipal courts. Civil traffic case filings have increased 25.4 percent since 1985 from 556,633 filings to 697,982 filings.

Another rapidly growing area is that of non-traffic misdemeanor cases, which have increased 46.9 percent in the past two years alone. Terminations have also increased, 44.2 percent during the same period, but, again, that is not enough to impede the increase in the pending caseload, which has risen 21.7 percent since June 30, 1985.



"Underlying our constitutional form of government is the faith that all branches of government have a continuing obligation to right what is wrong."

Allen G. Minker
Presiding Judge
Superior Court
Greenlee County

Judicial Administration

JUDICIAL ADMINISTRATION

As Arizona has grown and matured over the last 75 years, so has its judicial system. It has been a slow process, however, often requiring legislative initiative or referendum for implementation of significant changes. While many of these changes have been the result of outside influences and pressures to improve the judiciary and the administration of the courts, recently the Supreme Court has taken the lead in initiating change from within the Arizona judicial system. Through development and implementation of new and unique programs and ideas, the Supreme Court has greatly expanded its role in the administration of the judiciary.

The amplified role in determining the direction of the judicial system in Arizona is exemplified by the creation of a Council on Judicial Administration (COJA). Its work, along with the work of the Council on Judicial Education and Training (COJET), assists the judiciary in meeting the needs of its members as well as the people it serves.

Council on Judicial Administration

In response to the continued growth of the Arizona judiciary and the need for greater coordination among the various components of the judicial system, in May 1987, the Supreme Court created the Council on Judicial Administration (COJA). This Council advises the Supreme Court on the development and implementation of policies and procedures related to the integration of the judicial system and the administration of the courts. The Council had its first meeting in June 1987, and plans to meet at least quarterly.

COJA members study the internal operations of the courts, recommend uniform administrative practices and procedures, coordinate the judiciary's legislative agenda, and develop programs to improve judicial administration and communication throughout the judicial system. COJA also advises the Council on Judicial Education and Training on educational needs relating to judicial administration in Arizona.

The COJA membership is comprised of the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, the Chief Judges of the Court of Appeals, the Presiding Judges of the Superior Court, a juvenile court judge, a justice of the peace, a municipal court judge, the administrative director of the courts, and other such judges as appointed by the Chief Justice. All those who hold membership as the result of the positions they hold are members of the Council for as long as they hold their respective positions; appointed members may have terms of varying lengths and may be reappointed to serve successive terms.

In addition, COJA serves as an "umbrella" for many different kinds of committees and activities, some of which have been operational for some time. COJA also created several operational committees, including a legislative committee and advisory committees on drug-related legislation, drug testing, information systems, and child support.

In the coming year, the Council expects to be active in such areas as rules and procedures for limited jurisdiction courts, standards of defense for indigents, and recordkeeping policies and procedures for courts throughout Arizona. COJA is also actively involved in the development and implementation of programs related to new legislation passed for child support and drug testing in the courts.

Council On Judicial Administration

(June 30, 1987)

Frank X. Gordon, Jr., Chairman
Chief Justice, Arizona Supreme Court

David Babbitt
Judge, Lake Havasu City Municipal Court

Matthew Borowiec
Presiding Judge, Superior Court in Cochise County

John Claborne
Presiding Judge, Superior Court in Apache County

Nancy Conner
Judge, Scottsdale Justice Court

B. Michael Dann
Chief Presiding Judge, Superior Court in Maricopa County

Edward Dawson
Presiding Judge, Superior Court in Gila County

L. Ray Haire
Chief Judge, Court of Appeals, Division 1

James Hancock
Presiding Judge, Superior Court in Yavapai County

Michael Irwin
Presiding Judge, Superior Court in La Paz County

Douglas Keddie
Presiding Judge, Superior Court in Yuma County

Michael Lacagnina
Chief Judge, Court of Appeals, Division 2

Leonard Langford
Presiding Judge, Superior Court in Mohave County

Ruskin Lines
Presiding Judge, Superior Court in Graham County

E. D. McBryde
Presiding Judge, Superior Court in Pinal County

Richard Mangum
Presiding Judge, Superior Court in Coconino County

Thomas Meehan
Presiding Judge, Superior Court in Pima County

Allen Minker
Presiding Judge, Superior Court in Greenlee County

Roberto Montiel
Presiding Judge, Superior Court in Santa Cruz County

C. Kimball Rose
Presiding Juvenile Court Judge, Superior Court in Maricopa County

John Taylor
Presiding Judge, Superior Court in Navajo County

William L. McDonald
Administrative Director of the Courts

Council on Judicial Education and Training

To the end that judicial independence and competence might be preserved and reinforced as essential elements of our system of government, in November 1983 the Arizona Supreme Court established an educational system for all judges and employees of the Arizona judiciary. The Court also created the Council on Judicial Education and Training (COJET) to assist in the development and implementation of education policies and standards for judges, probation officers, and other court personnel at all levels of the judicial system.

The Council is comprised of the following members: a Supreme Court justice, a Court of Appeals judge, two judges from the Superior Court (one representing rural areas, one representing urban areas), one justice of the peace and one municipal court judge (one to be a lawyer and one a non-lawyer), the administrative director or deputy director of the administrative office of the courts, a trial court administrator, two chief probation officers (one from juvenile probation, one from adult probation, with one representing urban areas and the other rural areas), a Superior Court clerk, the deans of the state's two law schools or their designees, the chairperson of the continuing legal education committee of the Arizona State Bar, and such other members as may be appointed at the discretion of the Chief Justice.

The Council is authorized to establish such advisory committees as it deems necessary to assist it in carrying out its responsibilities. It also approves and recommends educational programs submitted by judicial, public, and private agencies and education institutions.

In late 1986, the Council recommended several major changes in the Court's education policies and standards in order to improve the quality of educational programs conducted across the state. This was accomplished, in part, by proposing initial and continuing education standards for all judges and employees in the judicial system. The Supreme Court approved this proposal in January 1987. As a result, Arizona has become the only state in the nation to establish education standards for all court personnel.

In accordance with these standards, all judges must complete an orientation program and 16 hours of approved coursework each fiscal year. In addition, all judges are required to attend an annual judicial conference designated by the Supreme Court.

All court administrators, probation officers, clerks, and other court personnel must also receive job-related orientation (where applicable) and complete 16 hours of approved coursework each year.

Council on Judicial Education and Training
(June 30, 1987)

Frank X. Gordon, Jr., Chairman
Chief Justice, Arizona Supreme Court

Kathy Barrett ('89)
Court Administrator, Mesa Municipal Court

Paul Bender ('89)
Dean and Professor of Law, Arizona State University,

Jeffery Cates ('87)
Judge, Superior Court in Maricopa County

Marilee Miller Clarke ('88)
Wells Fargo Credit Corporation

Robert Corcoran ('89)
Judge, Court of Appeals, Division1

Noel Dessaint ('87)
Attorney, Private Practice

Sue Evans ('88)
Court Administrator, Superior Court in Pima County

Ernesto Garcia ('87)
Director of Court Services, Juvenile Court Center
Superior Court in Maricopa County

Robert W. Kuebler, Jr. ('87)
Judge, Prescott Justice Court

Richard Mangum ('88)
Judge, Superior Court in Coconino County

Kathy McCoy ('88)
Judge, Kingman Municipal Court

E. Keith Stott, Jr. ('89)
Deputy Director, Administrative Office of the Courts

John Strong ('87)
Professor of Law, University of Arizona

Rich Tozer ('89)
Chief Probation Officer, Superior Court in La Paz County

Ellen M. Young ('88)
Clerk, Superior Court in Cochise County

Year in parenthesis indicates end of COJET term.

Administrative Office of the Courts

The Arizona Constitution names the Chief Justice of the Arizona Supreme Court as the Chief Administrative Officer for the state's court system. As a result, the Chief Justice is empowered to see that the Arizona judiciary operates as efficiently and effectively as it possibly can. The Administrative Office of the Courts exists to assist the Chief Justice in carrying out these ministerial duties under the guidance of the Administrative Director of the Courts.

The Administrative Office is charged with providing the support necessary for the operation of the state court system. This support may include implementation of new programs or procedures, development of operational systems, collection and dissemination of information, support for the judiciary's legislative programs, provision of technical assistance to courts throughout the state, and other duties deemed necessary to enable the judiciary to effectively accomplish its constitutional and statutory obligations to the citizens of Arizona.

Court Services Division

During the year, Court Services continued its work in helping the Supreme Court to plan for the future. The division drafted a concept paper which outlined the proposed Commission on the Courts as proposed by the Chief Justice in his State of the Judiciary speech to the state legislature; the paper was submitted to the State Justice Institute in efforts to secure federal funding for the proposed Commission. The Commission's purpose will be to bring about changes in the Arizona court system that will enable it to cope with the growth it is now experiencing and to create a process and environment that will facilitate the modernization and integration of the Arizona judicial system in the future. The Commission will examine statewide court organization, reduction of court costs and delay, dispute resolution, and the role of courts in dealing with families and children.

The division also assisted the Chief Justice in organizing the Council on Judicial Administration (COJA). COJA is now responsible for developing and implementing policies relating to the overall administration of the judicial system, and will become the state's judicial planning body when the work of the Commission is completed. It will study the internal operations of the courts and make recommendations for uniform administrative practices and procedures.

On July 1, 1987 the Chief Justice appointed seven members to the COJA Advisory Committee on Child Support to assist in developing and coordinating child support related policies, procedures, and programs for the judiciary statewide. The chairman of that group then appointed a 28-member, multidisciplinary Task Force on Child Support and Visitation to design and implement the policies and procedures necessary to successfully implement new child support legislation. Forms and related materials for implementing Arizona's unique automatic wage assignment for child support provisions were distributed to courts for use beginning on January 1, 1988. Materials related to expedited processing of child support enforcement and visitation and custody enforcement will be completed early in 1988.

With regard to research and analysis, a major study supporting an additional panel of judges for the Court of Appeals, Division One was prepared for the legislature. Technical assistance on court management, criminal and civil procedure, and automation was provided to over 60 courts during the year. Assistance was also given to the Supreme Court's Committee on Indigent Defense Standards to develop a statewide study of indigent defense services in Arizona.

This year the division assumed responsibility for administering the Case Processing Assistance Fund. The purpose of the fund is to enhance the ability of courts in the state to process criminal and delinquency cases. New policies were approved for governing the fund and awards were made to 15 courts.

In the area of statistics, the statistical reports and related instructions for limited jurisdiction courts were revised. In order to produce trend analysis data and reports in the future, the Administrative Office's databases for justice courts, municipal courts and the Superior Court were reprogrammed. Programming for the Lower Court Information System (LOCIS) continued and the system was implemented in over 35 justice and municipal courts. LOCIS is an automated system to meet docketing, calendaring, case tracking, and financial record- keeping requirements of the courts. LOCIS operates on low-cost personal computers.

The Court Services Division was also responsible for a variety of publications for the judiciary. These included the Annual Judicial Report, Criminal and Traffic Benchbook for Limited Jurisdiction Court Judges, Small Claims Division brochure, and LOCIS User's Manual.

Education Services Division

Since becoming an independent division within the Administrative Office of the Courts in August 1986, the division has come a long way to make Arizona a leader in the field of judicial education and training.

During fiscal year 1987, the division faced the need to provide educational programs that would be easily accessible to some 4,000 judicial employees throughout the state. Since the division had a limited budget and limited staff resources to provide this training, they developed two programs to assist them: local training coordinators and faculty skill development. These two programs have been instrumental in supporting and administering education policies and standards across the state.

Local training coordinators are full-time court employees, who, in addition to their own duties, coordinate judicial education at the local level. This coordination includes notifying employees of educational opportunities, record- keeping and "quality control" over training programs offered. At present, there are 69 local training coordinators throughout Arizona.

Faculty Skill Development is a training program designed to establish and maintain quality education programs in Arizona and build a network of trainers at all levels of the judiciary. This allows for increased training opportunities for all judicial employees (at a reduced cost) on the local level. At present, approximately 80 people from various levels of the judicial system have completed this four-day program.

In addition, the division has been involved in a number of other activities within the judiciary. These include:

- The first five-day orientation for lower court judges, held in December, 1986. Judges from across the state, most of whom were non-lawyers, participated in the program, as well as a three-day follow-up session in March 1987.

  An outgrowth of this orientation is Arizona's new Mentor Judge Program. Currently a pilot project, the mentor judges train and advise judges who, because of the timing of their appointment, may be unable to attend the formal orientation program.

  The orientation program was chosen as the most outstanding Judicial Education Program in the nation for 1987 by the National Conference of Special Court Judges.

- A 17-minute video tape titled "The Court System, Arizona's Design for Justice" was developed and produced. Judges and court personnel can use this tape to orient new employees or present information to schools, civic or service groups. Copies of the tape were distributed to each county.

- To facilitate local training, an overhead projector, slide projector, easel and box of flip chart pads were placed on permanent loan in each county.

- For the first time, all judges in Arizona met for the 1987 Judicial Conference. Division staff worked with a faculty of more than 100 judges, attorneys and educators to provide members of the judiciary with a timely and relevant curriculum. This conference was praised as "the best ever" by judges throughout the court system.

Program Services Division

The Program Services Division is responsible for the implementation and administration of several diverse programs under the supervision of the Supreme Court. Several of these programs have achieved national recognition as models of efficiency and effectiveness.

Foster Care Review Board

The Foster Care Review Board system (FCRB) was established by law in September 1978, and placed under the administrative supervision of the Arizona Supreme Court . The FCRB is one of many programs administered by the Program Services Division. FCRB staff are located in both Tucson and Phoenix and include one program manager, thirteen program specialists, seven secretaries (two are part time), one receptionist, and one file clerk.

Five-member volunteer citizen review boards are appointed in each county by the presiding juvenile court judge. Local boards review the case of each child adjudicated dependent and in an out-of-home placement for six months or more; subsequent reviews are held at least every six months.

Pursuant to statute, the Department of Economic Security or other child welfare agency must establish a plan for the permanent placement of each child placed in foster care. The statutory purpose of the review boards is to determine what efforts are being made by the Department of Economic Security or other child welfare agency to carry out that plan. The boards then submit to the juvenile courts their recommendations and findings regarding the efforts and progress made to carry out the placement plan together with any other recommendations they choose to make regarding the child.

The recommendations of review boards are advisory only. The juvenile court judges maintain responsibility for judicial determinations regarding each dependent child. Local review boards are appointed for every 100 children subject to review. In addition to the 50 local foster care review boards, a State Foster Care Review Board exists. It is comprised of 23 local review board chairpersons and five at-large members appointed by the Supreme Court. In counties with several boards, one chairperson for every three boards serves on the State Board.

The volunteer board members commit a substantial amount of their time and energy to accomplishing the goals of the program. The sustained efforts of these volunteers have been the catalyst in the success of the Arizona Foster Care Review Board program. This dedication contributes significantly to the recognition of Arizona's FCRB system as a model for other programs nationwide.

Court Appointed Special Advocates

A Court Appointed Special Advocate (CASA) is a specially trained volunteer who advises the juvenile court regarding the best interests of a child who has been made a ward of the court. In addition, a CASA may aid the system by identifying problems and making recommendations for improvement.

Currently there are 100 volunteers working in the CASA program in Arizona. Maricopa, Pima, and Coconino Counties currently have programs in place; additional state funding for the development and implementation of CASA programs in Arizona's rural counties will be requested during the 1988 legislative session.

Probation Services

In addition to providing state funding for operation of individual county probation departments, the Administrative Office of the Courts' Program Services Division is responsible for the administration of Intensive Probation Supervision programs for juvenile and adult offenders.

Intensive Probation Supervision (IPS) is a special probation program developed to divert serious but non-violent offenders from the overcrowded Department of Corrections. IPS restricts the activities of these offenders to provide protection to the community while still allowing for the payment of restitution to victims. This program shows that while probation is punishment to offenders, it is also an opportunity to participate in meaningful rehabilitative activities. While some offenders require incarceration, IPS provides a reasonable alternative for certain offenders who, without the program, would have to be incarcerated. As a result, prison space in the Department of Corrections is reserved for more serious offenders.

Supervision in the Adult IPS program is provided by 83 IPS probation officers and surveillance officers across the state. Each officer is a graduate of the program's IPS Training Academy, which was held twice during 1987. The academy provides specialized training to help IPS personnel meet the demands placed on them by the unique conditions of probation that they must enforce. In addition, follow-up "advanced training" sessions are offered periodically to keep officers informed on timely and relevant issues in probation.

Similar in nature to the Adult IPS program is the Juvenile Intensive Probation Supervision Program which was implemented on January 1, 1987. Currently, there are 32 probation and surveillance officers working in the JIPS program in 13 Arizona counties supervising nearly 200 juvenile offenders. The remaining two counties are expected to have the Juvenile Intensive Probation Program in place in early 1988.

Staff Support Services

Within the Administrative Office are a number of key staff officers overseeing many of the day to day operations of the organization. While holding no special division affiliation, these officers work across all levels of the Administrative Office dealing with issues regarding finance, personnel, computer automation, and public affairs and information.

"Even though Arizona's lower courts have been referred to as 'creatures of the Constitution', I have always believed them to be the real life-blood to the preamble of the Constitution. They are the people's courts. Although the shadow of law may be argued and settled in more formal settings, it is in such places as the Justice Court in Gila Bend that a vast majority of cases are resolved, resulting in 'a more perfect union'".

Mulford Winsor, IV
Justice of the Peace
Town Magistrate
Gila Bend

Court Organizations

COURT ORGANIZATIONS

Judicial Nominating Commissions

The Arizona Constitution provides for merit selection of judges for the Supreme Court, Court of Appeals, and for the superior court in counties with a population of 150,000 or more. The nominating commissions are the heart of the merit selection system. There are three such commissions: the Commission on Appellate Court Appointments and Commissions on Trial Court Appointments for both Maricopa and Pima Counties.

The constitution requires that within sixty days of a vacancy in the office of a justice or judge of any court of record that uses a commission, the appropriate commission must submit at least three names to the Governor to fill such vacancy. If three or four persons are nominated, not more than two may be members of the same political party; if more than four persons are nominated, not more than 60 percent may be from the same political party. The Governor may appoint any qualified person to fill the vacancy if the commission does not submit nominations within 60 days after a vacancy occurs. The Chief Justice makes the appointment if the Governor does not appoint one of the commission's nominees within 60 days after the names are submitted.

Commission on Appellate Court Appointments

The Commission on Appellate Court Appointments is a nominating commission that is chaired by the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court and consists of three attorneys nominated by the State Bar of Arizona's Board of Governors and five non-attorney members. Both attorney members and non-attorney members are appointed by the Governor with the advice and consent of the Senate Members, except the chairman, and serve staggered four-year terms.

The attorney members must have resided in Arizona and been admitted to practice before the Supreme Court for at least five years. Not more than two attorney members may be from the same political party and not more than one attorney member may be a resident of any one county.

The non-attorney members must have been residents of Arizona for at least five years and must not be judges, retired judges, or admitted to practice before the Supreme Court. Not more than three non-attorney members may be from the same political party and not more than one non-attorney may be a resident of any one county.

Commission on Appellate Court Appointments

Frank X. Gordon, Jr., Chairman
Chief Justice, Arizona Supreme Court

D. Burr Udall, Esq.
Tucson

Charles W. Vaughn
Prescott

Harriet Friedland
Phoenix

Robert W. Paulin
Tucson

Herb Gollis
Kingman

Michael D. Hawkins, Esq.
Phoenix

Raymond W. Weaver, Jr., Esq.
Flagstaff

Ann M. Seibel
Sedona

Commissions on Trial Court Appointments

Commissions on trial court appointments exist in Maricopa and Pima Counties. Like the Commission on Appellate Court Appointments, the commissions on trial court appointments are chaired by the Chief Justice and are composed of three attorney members and five non-attorney members. The chief justice is the only person who may serve as a member of more than one nominating commission. Members of the commissions on trial court appointments are selected in the same manner as members of the Commission on Appellate Court Appointments. The qualifications are the same except that members of a commission on trial court appointments must be residents of the county from which appointed.

Maricopa County Commission on Trial Court Appointments

Frank X. Gordon, Jr., Chairman
Chief Justice, Arizona Supreme Court

John Warner Stevens
Phoenix

Elizabeth Ann Mitchem
Phoenix

Dr. John J. Kelly
Phoenix

John A. Michaels, Esq.
Phoenix

Edwin F. Hendricks, Esq.
Phoenix

Leo Valdez
Phoenix

Arnette Scott Ward
Tempe

Mary K. Wisdom, Esq.
Phoenix

Pima County Commission on Trial Court Appointments

Frank X. Gordon, Jr., Chairman
Chief Justice, Arizona Supreme Court

Dr. Ira J. Larsen
Tucson

Edgar C. Butterbaugh
Tucson

Pamela R. Patton
Tucson

Nebel Chavez
Tucson

Susan G. Boswell, Esq.
Tucson

Janet K. Lesher
Tucson

Barry M. Davis, Esq.
Tucson

Stephen M. Weiss, Esq.
Tucson

Judicial Ethics Advisory Committee

The Judicial Ethics Advisory Committee was established by the Supreme Court in 1976. The purpose of the committee is to entertain and research inquiries regarding judicial ethics and to submit formal advisory opinions to the Arizona Supreme Court for consideration, approval, and distribution.

In April 1987, the committee met to discuss its responsibilities and how it could effectively meet them in a timely manner. Since that time, the committee has responded to seven inquires; five which have been researched and resolved in an informal manner, and two which are now being reviewed and evaluated by the full committee.

The committee has addressed a variety of issues relating to judicial conduct and requiring interpretation of the Code of Judicial Conduct. Among the issues studied are the appropriateness and propriety of:

- the participation of a judge pro tempore in charitable activities;
- the participation of a judge as a board member for an executive branch agency;
- the hearing by a judge of cases in which the judge's secretary's spouse is employed by the same firm as the plaintiff;
- the acceptance of gifts or gratuities by a judge for speaking engagements; and
- the involvement of a judge's spouse in political activities.

Judicial Ethics Advisory Committee

James D. Hathaway, Chairman
Chief Judge, Court of Appeals, Division 2

Robert R. Bean
Presiding Juvenile Court Judge, Superior Court in Pinal County

Robert Donfeld
Judge, Tucson Consolidated Justice Court

Alice Truman
Judge, Superior Court in Pima County

Commission on Judicial Qualifications

The Commission on Judicial Qualifications was established in 1970 pursuant to Article VI.I of the Arizona Constitution to review and investigate complaints against justices of the peace, Superior Court judges, and appellate court judges. In addition, the commission has jurisdiction over candidates for judicial office, judges pro tempore and retired judges sitting at the request of a presiding judge. The commission does not have jurisdiction over city magistrates, court commissioners, small claims or administrative hearing officers, or any federal judges. However, the commission may investigate allegations against municipal court judges if requested to do so by the Arizona Supreme Court.

The commission may investigate only those complaints against a judge that allege any of the following:

- the judge's action or behavior is prejudicial to the administration of justice and brings the judicial office into disrepute;
- the judge pleads guilty or no contest or is found guilty of a crime punishable as a felony under state or federal law or any other crime that involves moral turpitude under such law;
- the judge has a disability that seriously interferes with job performance and that is, or is likely to become permanent;
- the judge has shown willful misconduct in office;
- the judge has shown a willful and persistent failure to perform duties; or
- the judge has shown habitual intemperance.

The nine-member commission is comprised of two judges of the Court of Appeals, two Superior Court judges, and one justice of the peace, who are appointed by the Supreme Court; two lawyers appointed by the Board of Governors of the State Bar of Arizona; and two citizens appointed by the Governor and confirmed by the Senate. Commission members serve four-year terms.

In 1987 the commission received 266 requests for information from the public. Seventy verified complaints were received and files opened for investigation by the commission.

Commission on Judicial Qualifications

Noel Fidel, Chairman
Judge, Court of Appeals, Division 1

Tanis A. Duncan, Esq.,Secretary
Tucson

Ronald J. Borane
Judge, Douglas Justice Court

Clarke R. Duncan
Tucson

Doris S. James
Globe

Joseph M. Livermore
Judge, Court of Appeals, Division 2

Allen G. Minker
Presiding Judge, Superior Court in Greenlee County

Roslyn O. Moore-Silver, Esq.
Phoenix

Bernardo P. Velasco
Judge, Superior Court in Pima County

Edith Croxen, Esq, Executive Director
Tucson

"'Equal justice under the law' is the ideal, not the reality. Only by recommitting ourselves to reduce the delay, complexity and high cost of litigations, both private and public, and to making essential legal services available to all, regardless of their financial position, can we move closer to the goal declared by our constitutions, state and federal."

B. Michael Dann
Chief Presiding Judge
Superior Court
Maricopa County

State Bar of Arizona

The State Bar of Arizona is governed by a volunteer Board of Governors whose 15 members are elected from eight districts statewide. Volunteers do an enormous amount of the work of the State Bar of Arizona. The State Bar is more than just a licensing body; it also works to educate both its members and the public about the law, protects and supports professionalism in the practice of law, and plays a vital role in the administration of justice in Arizona. This year was a milestone as Bar membership reached 10,000.

The Bar is not funded by any state revenue; income is generated from membership dues, application fees, seminar fees, and advertising income. An effort is made to increase sources of revenue whenever possible; the Bar currently operates with 50 percent of its income coming from sources other than membership dues.

Several organizational divisions make up the State Bar staff. Reorganization within the Bar has streamlined procedures and facilitated the most effective use of a staff that has expanded to 53 people.

Administrative Services Division

During 1987, the Administration Department became the Administrative Services Division encompassing the operational departments of the Bar including administration, membership records, and information systems.

Program and Public Services Division

As part of the reorganization, the Program and Public Services Division was created to more effectively manage the programmatic departments of the Bar. The departments within the Program and Public Services Division are Continuing Legal Education, Public Relations, Convention, Committees & Sections, and the Member Assistance Program. Two of those programs are highlighted below.

Continuing Legal Education

The State Bar's Continuing Legal Education (CLE) Program offered 27 seminars in 1987. The seminars and workshops exhibited CLE's continuing commitment to working closely with the sections of the Bar.

The State Bar also continued publishing books and manuals written by Arizona attorneys and judges. There are eight titles in the current inventory. New publications in 1987 include: Arizona Attorneys Fees Handbook and the 1987 supplement for Arizona Civil Remedies. Further, the CLE program has commitments for seven publications to be completed within the next two years.

In March 1987, the State Bar opened a satellite office in Tucson. The emphasis of the staff person in Tucson is to develop and produce CLE seminars, and make available CLE publications.

Public Relations and Publications

The Public Relations Committee and staff of the State Bar began planning for expanded public relations efforts in 1987. In May, the State Bar hired the public relations firm of Smith and Harroff to study the reasons for lawyers' low public image and to make proposals regarding what could be done to alleviate the problem. The Bar is currently working on developing several public education programs and expanding media relations efforts to increase the public's knowledge of the legal system.

The State Bar of Arizona publishes two periodicals: the Arizona Bar Journal, a bi-monthly magazine on substantive legal topics, and the Arizona Bar Briefs, a monthly newspaper informing

Bar members about State Bar programs and topics of interest to the legal profession. An annual membership directory of Bar members is also published.

The Arizona Bar Foundation

Established in 1978 by the State Bar of Arizona, the Arizona Bar Foundation was given the mandate of improving public understanding of the law, providing expanded legal services to the poor and advancing the interests of both the legal profession and the judiciary. The Foundation is governed by a 15-member Board of Directors elected by the Board of Governors of the State Bar of Arizona. Five directors are elected each year to three-year terms.

Interest on Lawyers' Trust Accounts

In its third full year of operation, Arizona's mandatory Interest on Lawyers' Trust Accounts (IOLTA) program continued to surpass expectations. During 1987, income totalled $1.75 million, an increase of more than half a million dollars over the previous year.

In 1987, the Supreme Court of Arizona amended Supreme Court Rule 44, which establishes and governs the IOLTA program, adding to law-related education and legal services to the poor a third purpose for which IOLTA funds may be used: "to fund studies and programs designed to improve the administration of justice." Applications for such grants were solicited for the first time late in the year, following the adoption of guidelines by the Board of Directors of the Foundation. Arizona became the 28th jurisdiction, out of the 45 IOLTA programs in the nation, to allow grants for administration of justice.

Arizona Bicentennial Commission

Since 1986, the Bar Foundation has demonstrated ongoing support for the Arizona Commission on the Bicentennial of the U.S. Constitution. That support became more direct in the spring of 1987 with the commitment of staff to serve as executive director for the commission and provide staff support for the Commission's activities.

The Arizona Center for Law Related Education (ACLRE) has served as a clearinghouse for the state's designated bicentennial communities and for the public-at-large to obtain information on local, state, and national activities to commemorate the Constitution. Applications for official recognition by the Commission are processed through the ACLRE.

> "The Constitution is rooted in human experience. Philosophy has its place in the law, but when we rely on philosophy to the exclusion of the human experience, we no longer serve the Constitution or the people whose law we administer."
>
> **James Duke Cameron**
> Justice
> Arizona Supreme Court

Court Related Associations

Court Related Associations

Working within the judiciary are several associations and organizations that offer members an opportunity to meet and share ideas with their peers throughout Arizona. These ideas often lead to improved procedures, rules, and policies within the judiciary, allowing the system to "keep pace" with the work of its members.

Arizona Judges Association

The Arizona Judges Association is comprised of appellate and Superior Court judges. According to its bylaws, the association exists "to consider and deal with, by all lawful means, consistent with the Code of Judicial Conduct, common problems involving members of the judiciary of the state of Arizona." In doing so, the association hopes to enable members of the judiciary to "more effectively perform their duties along with the legislative and executive branches of government" by advancing the common welfare of the members of the association.

Arizona Judges Association

Jeffrey S. Cates, President
Judge, Superior Court in Maricopa County

Thomas G. Meehan, Vice President
Presiding Judge, Superior Court in Pima County

Thomas C. Kleinschmidt, Secretary
Judge, Court of Appeals, Division 1

William T. Moroney, Treasurer
Judge, Superior Court in Maricopa County

Arizona Magistrates Association

Formerly known as the Municipal Judges Association, a new name was adopted for the organization during the 1987 Judicial Conference. This change provided other judges throughout the state the opportunity to become an association member. New goals and objectives have also been established by the association, including a scholarship to the National Judicial College in Reno, Nevada, and the development of "Supreme Court approved educational programs."

Arizona Magistrates Association

Robert S. Carillo, President
Judge, Yuma Municipal Court

Sam L. Daniels, Vice President
Judge, Snowflake Municipal Court

Louraine R. Crawford, Secretary/Treasurer
Judge, Phoenix Municipal Court

Justices of the Peace and Constables Association

Once a year, usually in late September, the Justices of the Peace and Constables Association, along with the Arizona Court Clerks' Association meet to discuss their mutual problems and recent changes in law. For the last two years the association has provided programs through the Administrative Office of the Courts' Education Services Division in which the judges and clerks have received COJET credit for training. In addition, justices of the peace volunteer to serve as faculty members to assist the Arizona Supreme Court in its continuing education programs.

Justices of the Peace and Constables Association

Mulford Winsor, President
Judge, Gila Bend Justice Court

William Gastelum, Vice President
Judge, Casa Grande Justice Court

John Melvin, Secretary
Judge, East Phoenix #2 Justice Court

Bernie Johnson, Treasurer

Arizona Association of Superior Court Clerks

The Arizona Association of Superior Court Clerks is a professional organization composed of the 15 elected Clerks of the Superior Court and their chief deputy clerks. The association generally meets on a quarterly basis to discuss issues of common interest and concern as they relate to the functioning of the Superior Court. The association is involved in reviewing and implementing legislative changes that impact court operations and administration, such as the recently enacted automatic payroll deduction for child support payments bill.

Arizona Association of Superior Court Clerks

James N. Corbett, President
Clerk, Superior Court in Pima County

Amelia Sainz, Vice President
Clerk, Superior Court in Graham County

Shirley Stevenson, Secretary/Treasurer
Clerk, Superior Court in Coconino County

Arizona Court Clerks' Association

The Arizona Court Clerks' Association was founded in 1985 and is comprised of municipal and justice court clerks and other persons interested in improving the administration of limited jurisdiction courts in Arizona. The purpose of the association is to provide court clerks with an opportunity to share information and ideas on various court issues and to furnish relevant education and training programs that address members' concerns. The association has approximately 200 members.

The association held its spring conference in April 1987 in Flagstaff. The conference featured workshops on time management, the COJET accreditation process and the role of the local training coordinator, and techniques for improved communications with the public.

Educational booths were also available with information on statistical reporting, garnishment, mediation, case management, the Motor Vehicle Division of the Department of Transportation, and appeals.

Arizona Court Clerks' Association

Francis Crossman, President
Chief Clerk, East Phoenix #1 Justice Court

Victoria Tunstall, Vice President
Court Clerk, West Mesa Justice Court

Michael Hise, Secretary/Treasurer
Court Services Supervisor, Phoenix Municipal Court

Arizona Association for Court Management

The Arizona Association for Court Management is a non-profit professional organization with membership of more than 250 employees from courts throughout the State. The association's goals are: to promote professionalism of court personnel in Arizona; to improve all aspects of court management; to encourage the exchange of information relating to courts in all jurisdictions; to foster cooperation and understanding among court personnel, administrators, judges, the legal community, and others interested in the management of courts. Many of the association's activities are centered around its two educational conferences each year, featuring national and locally recognized "experts." Other activities include "Grant in Aid" and "Award of Excellence" programs for association members.

Arizona Association for Court Management

Michael Planet, President
Judicial Administrator, Superior Court in Maricopa County

Alma Haught, Vice President
Clerk, Superior Court in Pinal County

Barbara Honea, Secretary
Court Clerk, Marana Municipal Court

Robert Wininger, Treasurer
Senior Court Management Analyst, Administrative Office of the Courts

Arizona Chief Probation Officers' Association

The Arizona Chief Probation Officers' Association is comprised of the chief probation officer from each county within the state. The association is: to promote effective probation services within Arizona; to establish and maintain a close association with the Arizona judiciary; and to encourage better communication among probation departments, the courts, the legislature, penal institutions, law enforcement agencies, and the general public. During 1987, the association developed and distributed statewide policies regarding the supervision of intra-state probationers and produced a paper on the status of the interstate compact program and adult probationers in Arizona. The association looks to host a conference for probation personnel in Arizona during the next year.

Arizona Chief Probation Officers' Association

Ron L. Marquardt, President
Chief Probation Officer, Mohave County Probation Department

Edward Brown, Vice President
Chief Adult Probation Officer, Pima County Adult Probation Department

Myrtle Young, Secretary/Treasurer
Chief Juvenile Probation Officer, Cochise County Juvenile Court Center

"The United States Constitution, Bill of Rights and the individual state constitutions establish and assert the existence of certain liberties as part of the fundamental law of the land which cannot be amended by the ordinary processes of legislation and which survive the periodic personnel changes in the legislative and executive branches of government. Richard L. Perry in his book, Sources of our Liberties, said it best when he wrote, 'The liberties of the American citizen depend upon the existence of established and known rules of law limiting the authority and discretion of men wielding the power of government.' The liberties of the individual are formally stated in the Bill of Rights and constitutions of the United States and each state, and contrary acts of government are invalid and can be set aside by an independent judiciary. No better process for protecting individual rights and liberties has been discovered."

Michael Lacagnina
Chief Judge
Arizona Court of Appeals
Division Two

"Those of us privileged to serve in the judiciary have taken a special oath to support the Constitution, and thus have a special duty to attempt to preserve it and to protect the individual rights and liberties it fosters. Daniel Webster said it well many years ago when he warned that, although America could recover from disastrous war, economic ruin, and natural calamity, if we ever lost our constitutional rights 'they will be raised not again. Like the Coliseum and the Parthenon they will be destined to a mournful, a melancholy immortality. Bitterer tears, however, will flow over them than were ever shed over the monuments of Roman or Grecian art; for they will be the remnants of a more glorious edifice than Greece or Rome ever saw: the edifice of constitutional American liberty.' "

James Moeller
Justice
Arizona Supreme Court

Trial Courts' Statistical Summary

Superior Court
Caseload Summary
FY 1987

County	Beginning Pending	Filed	Transfer In	Total On File	Transfer Out	Cases Terminated	Stat. Corr.	Ending Pending
Apache	880	600	1	1,481	2	514	-119	846
Cochise	2,989	3,105	23	6,117	26	2,953	0	3,138
Coconino	1,964	3,102	2	5,068	6	2,891	171	2,342
Gila	1,587	1,373	14	2,974	27	1,273	- 68	1,606
Graham	1,146	864	7	2,017	6	772	0	1,239
Greenlee	267	194	0	461	4	125	0	332
La Paz	466	546	1	1,013	1	452	0	560
Maricopa	61,379	82,354	932	144,665	433	78,419	516	66,329
Mohave	3,788	3,689	21	7,498	17	3,395	0	4,086
Navajo	2,526	1,738	4	4,268	32	2,047	0	2,189
Pima	28,147	25,495	35	53,677	76	23,378	0	30,223
Pinal	4,272	3,981	53	8,306	61	3,555	5	4,695
Santa Cruz	1,939	917	0	2,856	6	956	0	1,894
Yavapai	2,809	3,127	28	5,964	28	2,773	1	3,164
Yuma	4,921	3,249	2	8,172	14	3,077	0	5,081
TOTAL	119,080	134,334	1,123	254,537	739	126,580	506	127,724

Superior Court
Beginning Pending Caseload
FY 1987

County	Felony	Unclass. Misd.	Lower Ct. Crim.	Total Appeals	Crim.	Domestic Civil	Relations	Other Probate	Total Non-Crim.*	Total Non-Crim.	Total Beg. Pend	FY 1986 Total	FY 1987 Total	Percent Change
Apache	81	0	0	2	83	199	232	234	132	797	880	1,085	880	-18.8
Cochise	184	0	0	10	194	653	829	1,136	177	2,795	2,989	2,721	2,989	9.8
Coconino	566	2	15	15	598	441	264	480	181	1,366	1,964	1,999	1,964	-1.7
Gila	288	22	2	10	322	217	274	664	110	1,265	1,587	1,467	1,587	8.2
Graham	120	0	0	4	124	192	213	422	195	1,022	1,146	1,053	1,146	8.8
Greenlee	20	0	0	1	21	68	79	68	31	246	267	251	267	6.4
La Paz	60	2	0	1	63	149	78	169	7	403	466	558	466	-16.4
Maricopa	5,035	4	20	348	5,407	25,733	9,380	17,157	3,702	55,972	61,379	55,601	61,379	10.4
Mohave	469	0	2	25	496	960	1,188	961	183	3,292	3,788	3,688	3,788	2.7
Navajo	525	2	7	75	609	609	370	492	446	1,917	2,526	2,247	2,526	12.4
Pima	1,935	3	89	274	2,301	7,537	9,331	7,141	1,837	25,846	28,147	30,193	28,147	-6.7
Pinal	822	3	3	23	851	568	684	1,450	719	3,421	4,272	3,959	4,272	7.9
Santa Cruz	132	0	0	1	133	473	308	857	168	1,806	1,939	1,874	1,939	3.5
Yavapai	232	2	0	23	257	696	601	1,070	185	2,552	2,809	3,295	2,809	-14.7
Yuma	800	9	13	28	850	564	1,093	1,895	519	4,071	4,921	4,609	4,921	6.8
TOTAL	11,269	49	151	840	12,309	39,059	24,924	34,196	8,592	106,771	119,080	114,600	119,080	3.9

* Includes adoption, juvenile dependency, and juvenile petitions.

Superior Court
Filings
FY 1987

County	Felony	Misd.	Unclass. Crim.	Lower Ct. Appeals	Total Crim.	Civil	Domestic Relations	Probate	Other Non-Crim.	Total *Non-Crim.	Total Filings	FY 1986 Total	FY 1987 Total	Percent Change
Apache	116	0	0	6	122	96	145	52	185	478	600	531	600	13.0
Cochise	410	0	0	59	469	651	1,179	371	435	2,636	3,105	2,809	3,105	10.5
Coconino	880	6	11	38	935	591	733	153	690	2,167	3,102	2,924	3,102	6.1
Gila	273	2	1	22	298	232	419	134	290	1,075	1,373	1,234	1,373	11.3
Graham	164	0	0	9	173	147	273	83	188	691	864	908	864	-4.8
Greenlee	28	3	0	1	32	39	64	9	50	162	194	175	194	10.9
La Paz	188	2	15	15	220	111	115	51	49	326	546	500	546	9.2
Maricopa	12,253	11	55	1,468	13,787	38,249	19,645	4,955	5,718	68,567	82,354	77,501	82,354	6.3
Mohave	928	0	167	79	1,174	813	956	518	228	2,515	3,689	3,144	3,689	17.3
Navajo	337	4	0	40	381	335	449	154	419	1,357	1,738	1,737	1,738	0.1
Pima	3,257	48	18	445	3,768	9,605	7,399	2,222	2,501	21,727	25,495	24,201	25,495	5.3
Pinal	853	0	0	65	918	723	1,383	379	578	3,063	3,981	3,622	3,981	9.9
Santa Cruz	189	0	0	6	195	188	258	109	167	722	917	986	917	-6.9
Yavapai	614	0	2	49	665	668	982	409	403	2,462	3,127	3,091	3,127	1.2
Yuma	883	0	0	18	901	615	1,016	338	379	2,348	3,249	3,217	3,249	1.0
TOTAL	21,373	76	269	2,320	24,038	53,063	35,016	9,937	12,280	110,296	134,334	126,580	134,334	6.1

* Includes adoption, juvenile dependency, and juvenile petitions.

Superior Court
Terminations
FY 1987

County	Felony	Misd.	Unclass. Crim.	Lower Ct. Appeals	Total Crim.	Civil	Domestic Relations	Probate	Other Non-Crim.*	Total Non-Crim.	Total Terms	FY 1986 Total	FY 1987 Total	Percent Change
Apache	117	0	0	0	117	86	114	15	182	397	514	693	514	-25.8
Cochise	320	0	0	47	367	692	1,315	234	345	2,586	2,953	2,565	2,953	15.1
Coconino	719	6	25	26	776	601	729	137	648	2,115	2,891	2,824	2,891	2.4
Gila	259	5	2	24	290	241	365	91	286	983	1,273	1,070	1,273	19.0
Graham	216	0	0	7	223	116	260	20	153	549	772	806	772	-4.2
Greenlee	29	2	0	1	32	5	32	4	52	93	125	144	125	-13.1
La Paz	134	4	15	14	167	91	131	19	44	285	452	588	452	-23.1
Maricopa	11,284	12	32	1,431	12,759	36,678	19,460	3,743	5,779	65,660	78,419	71,502	78,419	9.7
Mohave	810	0	169	60	1,039	665	788	701	202	2,356	3,395	3,051	3,395	11.3
Navajo	437	0	3	57	497	376	479	173	522	1,550	2,047	1,439	2,047	42.3
Pima	2,711	48	102	377	3,238	8,742	6,962	2,058	2,378	20,140	23,378	22,929	23,378	2.0
Pinal	838	0	0	54	892	623	1,137	343	560	2,663	3,555	3,329	3,555	6.8
Santa Cruz	179	0	0	5	184	241	234	65	232	772	956	918	956	4.1
Yavapai	546	2	2	44	594	721	790	274	394	2,179	2,773	2,873	2,773	-3.4
Yuma	887	1	2	17	907	565	1,072	128	405	2,170	3,077	2,891	3,077	6.4
TOTAL	19,486	80	352	2,164	22,082	50,443	33,868	8,005	12,182	104,498	126,580	117,622	126,580	7.6

* Includes adoption, juvenile dependency, and juvenile petitions.

Superior Court
Ending Pending Caseload
FY 1987

County	Felony	Misd.	Unclass. Crim.	Lower Ct. Appeals	Total Crim.	Civil	Domestic Relations	Probate	Other Non-Crim.*	Total Non-Crim.	Total End. Pend.	FY 1986 Total	FY 1987 Total	Percent Change
Apache	80	0	0	8	88	208	144	271	135	758	846	880	846	-3.8
Cochise	272	0	0	22	294	617	697	1,273	257	2,844	3,138	2,989	3,138	5.0
Coconino	727	2	1	27	757	432	438	496	219	1,585	2,342	1,964	2,342	19.2
Gila	246	4	1	9	260	214	319	707	106	1,346	1,606	1,587	1,606	1.2
Graham	68	0	0	6	74	225	225	485	230	1,165	1,239	1,147	1,239	8.0
Greenlee	17	1	0	0	18	102	110	73	29	314	332	267	332	24.3
La Paz	114	0	0	2	116	170	61	201	12	444	560	466	560	20.2
Maricopa	6,047	4	12	411	6,474	27,770	10,076	18,369	3,640	59,855	66,329	61,346	66,329	8.1
Mohave	587	0	0	44	631	1,117	1,355	778	205	3,455	4,086	3,788	4,086	7.9
Navajo	425	6	4	61	496	554	340	473	326	1,693	2,189	2,526	2,189	-13.3
Pima	2,481	3	5	342	2,831	8,372	9,764	7,305	1,951	27,392	30,223	28,147	30,223	7.4
Pinal	844	3	3	30	880	687	915	1,486	727	3,815	4,695	4,272	4,695	9.9
Santa Cruz	142	0	0	2	144	415	331	901	103	1,750	1,894	1,939	1,894	-2.3
Yavapai	303	0	0	25	328	650	787	1,205	194	2,836	3,164	2,809	3,164	12.6
Yuma	796	8	11	31	846	602	1,035	2,105	493	4,235	5,081	4,921	5,081	3.3
TOTAL	13,149	31	37	1,020	14,237	42,135	26,597	36,128	8,627	113,487	127,724	119,048	127,724	7.3

* Includes adoption, juvenile dependency, and juvenile petitions.

Superior Court
Trials and Hearings Commenced
FY 1987

County	CRIMINAL		CIVIL					DOMESTIC RELATIONS				OTHER
	Court Trials	Jury Trials	Court Trials	Jury Trials	Default Hearings	Medical Malprac. Panels	Mental Health Hearings	Court Trials	Jury Trials	Default Hearings	Dom. Violence Hearings	O.T.S.C. Hearings
Apache	6	1	23	1	21	0	1	13	0	91	0	19
Cochise	18	28	54	9	139	0	6	160	0	623	1	389
Coconino	5	16	18	7	42	0	9	17	1	359	0	70
Gila	1	22	11	6	58	0	5	20	0	223	0	183
Graham	0	0	1	1	14	0	2	9	0	116	0	51
Greenlee	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	27	0	4
La Paz	1	16	7	8	14	0	0	22	0	64	0	36
Maricopa	48	379	407	387	8,876	35	372	457	7	11,091	209	2,571
Mohave	8	38	21	9	95	0	0	50	0	527	0	355
Navajo	0	16	13	0	132	0	6	6	0	226	0	83
Pima	5	313	255	187	905	38	147	291	0	3,270	6	5,417
Pinal	3	42	123	7	86	8	62	96	0	560	0	666
Santa Cruz	0	6	14	1	13	0	7	1	0	86	0	80
Yavapai	0	21	28	5	104	2	36	41	0	458	3	182
Yuma	4	49	19	13	89	0	77	51	0	420	2	306
TOTAL	99	948	994	641	10,589	83	730	1,234	8	18,141	221	10,412

Superior Court
Criminal Case Sentences and Other Terminations*
FY 1987

CRIMINAL CASE BY COUNTY	Sentence									Other Termination	
							Probation Plus				
	Death	D.O.C.	County Jail	Rest. Only	Prob. Only	Sent. Susp.	D.O.C.	Jail	Rest.	Acquitted	Dismissed
Felony	0	17	2	1	8	0	0	64	1	0	24
Misd.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unclass.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Apache County Total	**0**	**17**	**2**	**1**	**8**	**0**	**0**	**64**	**1**	**0**	**24**
Felony	0	55	5	1	12	0	7	57	77	6	96
Misd.	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	1	0	0
Unclass.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cochise County Total	**0**	**55**	**5**	**1**	**13**	**0**	**7**	**59**	**78**	**6**	**96**
Felony	0	130	19	18	41	0	45	224	117	1	124
Misd	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	2
Unclass.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	24
Coconino County Total	**0**	**130**	**20**	**18**	**41**	**0**	**45**	**227**	**118**	**1**	**150**
Felony	0	49	3	3	4	0	0	65	45	7	82
Misd.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	4
Unclass.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Gila County Total	**0**	**49**	**3**	**3**	**4**	**0**	**0**	**66**	**45**	**7**	**87**
Felony	0	33	0	0	15	0	7	59	31	0	71
Misd.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unclass.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Graham County Total	**0**	**33**	**0**	**0**	**15**	**0**	**7**	**59**	**31**	**0**	**71**
Felony	0	10	2	0	1	0	0	13	2	0	2
Misd.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0
Unclass.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Greenlee County Total	**0**	**10**	**2**	**0**	**1**	**0**	**0**	**14**	**3**	**0**	**2**
Felony	0	23	0	0	2	0	14	31	13	0	51
Misd.	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Unclass.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11
La Paz County Total	**0**	**23**	**0**	**1**	**2**	**0**	**14**	**31**	**13**	**0**	**65**
Felony	5	2,343	9	3	958	24	536	2,205	2,356	112	1,651
Misd.	0	0	223	116	177	87	0	181	307	0	3
Unclass.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	32
Maricopa County Total	**5**	**2,343**	**232**	**119**	**1,135**	**111**	**536**	**2,386**	**2,663**	**112**	**1,686**
Felony	1	109	58	17	13	7	19	287	63	14	222
Misd.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unclass.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	169
Mohave County Total	**1**	**109**	**58**	**17**	**13**	**7**	**19**	**287**	**63**	**14**	**391**
Felony	0	29	1	0	20	2	5	63	75	12	135
Misd.	0	0	0	3	10	9	0	27	19	0	0
Unclass.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Navajo County Total	**0**	**29**	**1**	**3**	**30**	**11**	**5**	**90**	**94**	**12**	**135**
Felony	2	822	12	1	21	11	79	452	670	55	459
Misd.	0	4	29	8	10	20	0	61	81	0	0
Unclass.	0	0	6	4	0	1	0	3	10	0	40
Pima County Total	**2**	**826**	**47**	**13**	**31**	**32**	**79**	**516**	**761**	**55**	**499**
Felony	0	160	19	5	12	7	4	227	213	6	185
Misd.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unclass.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pinal County Total	**0**	**160**	**19**	**5**	**12**	**7**	**4**	**227**	**213**	**6**	**185**
Felony	0	58	1	0	21	0	0	79	9	0	11
Misd.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unclass.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Santa Cruz County Total	**0**	**58**	**1**	**0**	**21**	**0**	**0**	**79**	**9**	**0**	**11**
Felony	0	123	22	3	75	2	25	115	16	3	121
Misd.	0	0	2	1	12	1	0	18	6	0	0
Unclass	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	2	1	0	0
Yavapai County Total	**0**	**123**	**25**	**4**	**89**	**3**	**25**	**135**	**23**	**3**	**121**
Felony	0	260	18	0	39	0	0	132	182	11	245
Misd.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Unclass.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Yuma County Total	**0**	**260**	**18**	**0**	**39**	**0**	**0**	**132**	**183**	**11**	**247**
Felony	8	4,221	171	52	1,242	53	741	4,073	3,870	227	3,479
Misd.	0	4	255	129	210	117	0	293	417	0	12
Unclass.	0	0	7	4	2	1	0	6	11	0	279
STATE TOTAL	**8**	**4,225**	**433**	**185**	**1,454**	**171**	**741**	**4,372**	**4,298**	**227**	**3,770**

* Each number refers to one person in one case. It is possible for a defendant to be involved in more than one case during the year. Sentences resulting from probation revocations are not included here; the are considered post-adjudication actions.

Superior Court
Criminal and Civil Traffic Appeals from Limited Jurisdiction Courts
FY 1987

Type of Appeal		Beginning Pending	Filed	Transfer In	Total on File	Transfer Out	Cases Terminated	Stat. Corr.	Ending Pending
CRIMINAL CASE APPEALS	Justice Ct.	255	467	17	739	21	430	1	289
	Municipal Ct.	321	794	56	1,171	45	729	- 1	396
CIVIL TRAFFIC APPEALS	Justice Ct.	76	210	8	294	13	200	1	82
	Municipal Ct.	188	849	46	1,083	25	805	0	253
TOTAL		**840**	**2,320**	**127**	**3,287**	**104**	**2,164**	**1**	**1,020**

Statewide Summary
Adult Probation
FY 1987

County	Probationers on Probation 7/1/86	Placed on Probation This Year	Total on Probation	Full-Term Discharge	Early Termination	Revoked From Probation	Other Terms.	Total Terms.	Probationers on Probation 6/30/87
Apache	161	85	246	53	11	5	0	69	177
Cochise	460	165	605	96	8	11	0	115	490
Coconino	577	363	920	125	31	68	20	244	676
Gila	319	96	415	88	69	0	0	157	258
Graham	180	87	267	18	19	4	18	59	208
Greenlee	34	23	57	11	0	0	0	11	46
La Paz	98	62	160	13	9	9	0	31	129
Maricopa	11,338	6,173	17,511	1,405	1,735	1,309	165	4,614	12,897
Mohave	861	270	1,131	160	50	53	27	290	841
Navajo	660	196	856	206	37	9	4	256	600
Pima	2,655	1,318	3,973	519	136	216	61	932	3,041
Pinal	675	340	1,015	147	34	30	13	224	791
Santa Cruz	372	107	479	49	7	7	5	68	411
Yavapai	499	270	769	71	74	24	12	181	588
Yuma	458	305	763	84	108	42	0	234	529
TOTAL	**19,307**	**9,860**	**29,167**	**3,045**	**2,328**	**1,787**	**325**	**7,485**	**21,682**

Public Work Service Hours and Monies Collected from Adult Probationers
FY 1987

County	MONIES COLLECTED					PUBLIC WORK SERVICE HOURS
	Restitution	Reimbursement	Fines	Probation Fees	Total	
Apache	$ 20,353	$ 932	$ 8,761	$ 36,924	$ 66,970	4,641
Cochise	30,559	3,659	36,245	34,992	105,455	2,696
Coconino	52,879	38,192	110,664	78,937	280,672	5,291
Gila	28,199	5,363	43 616	42,099	119,277	9,247
Graham	7,846	143	33 [illegible]	3,595	45,043	346
Greenlee	631	1,058	4,611	3,550	9,850	421
La Paz	23,685	750	15,320	20,240	59,995	1,792
Maricopa	1,380,758	74,452	458,842	1,422,299	3,336,351	51,779
Mohave	90,700	42,704	93,466	79,459	306,330	2,349
Navajo	35,388	2,192	50,066	24,327	111,972	2,620
Pima	459,128	16,918	120,207	256,901	853,153	0
Pinal	44,994	3,338	50,979	52,977	152,287	5,189
Santa Cruz	8,923	9,445	27,531	15,639	61,537	2,503
Yavapai	53,521	6,463	15,712	53,850	129,546	982
Yuma	41,586	1,425	29,256	20,909	93,176	6,740
TOTAL	**$ 2,279,152**	**$ 207,031**	**$ 1,098,736**	**$ 2,146,698**	**$ 5,731,617**	**96,595**

Statewide Summary
Juvenile Referrals
FY 1987

	SEX		AGE				MOST SERIOUS OFFENSE ALLEGED IN REFERRAL					
Status of Referral	Male	Female	8-11	12-15	16	17	Against Persons	Against Property	Illegal Goods or Services	Public Peace	Incorrigible	Total
Referrals Pending July 1, 1986	6,300	2,083	452	4,411	1,966	1,554	710	4,122	558	1,326	1,667	8,383
Referrals Filed this Year	32,263	11,940	2,669	22,162	9,946	9,426	3,904	20,170	2,814	8,403	8,912	44,203
Sub-Total I	**38,563**	**14,023**	**3,121**	**26,573**	**1,912**	**10,980**	**4,614**	**24,292**	**3,372**	**9,729**	**10,579**	**52,586**
Referrals Ending in Adjustment	19,245	8,167	2,017	14,459	5,827	5,109	1,814	11,939	1,681	5,037	6,941	27,412
Referrals Ending In A Petition Being Filed	10,960	2,554	398	6,859	3,540	2,717	1,965	6,616	904	2,964	1,065	13,514
Referrals Transferred to Another Jurisdiction	2,757	1,125	194	1,450	683	1,555	207	1,993	229	602	851	3,882
Sub-Total II	**32,962**	**11,846**	**2,609**	**22,768**	**10,050**	**9,381**	**3,986**	**20,548**	**2,814**	**8,603**	**8,857**	**44,808**
Referrals Pending June 30, 1987	5,601	2,177	712	3,805	1,862	1,599	628	3,744	558	1,126	1,722	7,778

Disposition of Adjudicated Juveniles
Listed by Offense
FY 1987

Type of Disposition	Against Persons	Against Property	Illegal Goods or Services	Public Peace	Incorr.	Total
Probation	540	1,998	131	123	207	2,999
Probation with Restitution	109	689	25	13	6	842
Continued on Probation	103	467	65	454	42	1,131
Committed to State Department of Corrections	238	795	30	199	1*	1,263
Public Work Service, Restitution or Penalty	45	275	17	48	55	440
Terminated Without Services	57	194	11	77	52	391
TOTAL	**1,092**	**4,418**	**279**	**914**	**363**	**7,066**

*Because of statistical definitions, children may sometimes appear in the statistics as incorrigibles committed to the Department of Corrections. In this particular case, the child ran away from the custody of the Department of Corrections and, upon adjudication, was returned to the custody of D.O.C. Because the original referral offense was an incorrigible offense (running away), the case appears in the statistics as an incorrigible committed to D.O.C.

Disposition of Adjudicated Juveniles
Listed by Sex and Age
FY 1987

	SEX		AGE							
Type of Disposition	Male	Female	8-11	12	13	14	15	16	17	Total
Probation	2,361	638	103	155	326	553	664	767	431	2,999
Probation with Restitution	775	67	28	40	62	133	180	242	157	842
Continued on Probation	952	179	26	29	70	201	279	309	217	1,131
Committed to State Department of Corrections	1,121	142	7	21	83	199	356	381	216	1,263
Public Work Service, Restitution or Penalty	352	88	9	14	23	48	60	113	173	440
Terminated without Services	265	126	20	13	22	38	60	113	125	391
TOTAL	**5,826**	**1,240**	**193**	**272**	**586**	**1,172**	**1,599**	**1,925**	**1,319**	**7,066**

Justice of the Peace Courts
Filings
FY 1987

Precinct	Criminal Traffic	Civil Traffic	Non-Traf. Misd.	Felony Prelim	Civil	Total	FY 1986 Total	FY 1987 Total	Percent Change
Puerco	9,083	1,013	305	41	10	10,452	9,223	10,452	13.3
Round Valley	1,865	497	256	77	289	2,984	2,970	2,984	0.5
St. Johns	950	143	174	69	136	1,472	1,433	1,472	2.7
Teec Nos Pos	2,638	213	18	6	5	2,880	2,692	2,880	7.0
Apache County Total	**14,536**	**1,866**	**753**	**193**	**440**	**17,788**	**16,318**	**17,788**	**9.0**
Benson	6,590	1,358	157	55	128	8,288	8,462	8,288	-2.0
Bisbee	1,725	1,458	164	77	351	3,775	2,394	3,775	57.7
Bowie	4,440	551	89	28	28	5,136	4,738	5,136	8.4
Douglas	2,162	1,020	884	74	612	4,752	4,831	4,752	-1.6
Sierra Vista	3,503	2,226	337	219	1,673	7,958	7,154	7,958	11.2
Willcox	4,312	596	104	53	263	5,328	4,025	5,328	32.4
Cochise County Total	**22,732**	**7,209**	**1,735**	**506**	**3,055**	**35,237**	**31,604**	**35,237**	**11.5**
Flagstaff	17,882	5,201	1,412	984	2,377	27,856	28,467	27,856	-2.1
Fredonia	295	251	129	9	74	758	318	758	138.4
Page	1,479	328	508	96	467	2,878	2,871	2,878	0.2
Williams	2,954	313	195	53	102	3,617	4,490	3,617	-19.4
Coconino County Total	**22,610**	**6,093**	**2,244**	**1,142**	**3,020**	**35,109**	**36,146**	**35,109**	**-2.8**
Globe	3,756	907	737	131	265	5,796	5,283	5,796	9.7
Hayden	202	161	40	34	62	499	437	499	14.2
Miami	550	1,204	222	65	260	2,301	1,901	2,301	21.0
Payson	5,796	1,513	409	173	597	8,488	5,122	8,488	65.7
Pine	81	334	48	27	25	515	429	515	20.0
Gila County Total	**10,385**	**4,119**	**1,456**	**430**	**1,209**	**17,599**	**13,172**	**17,599**	**33.6**
Pima	674	116	66	22	46	924	813	924	13.7
Safford	3,322	274	151	171	335	4,253	4,137	4,253	2.8
Graham County Total*	**3,996**	**390**	**217**	**193**	**381**	**5,177**	**4,950**	**5,177**	**4.6**
Clifton	355	110	50	23	68	606	354	606	71.2
Duncan	283	25	41	10	11	370	495	370	-25.2
Morenci*	18	61	35	5	11	130	408	130	-68.1
Greenlee County Total	**656**	**196**	**126**	**38**	**90**	**1,106**	**1,257**	**1,106**	**-12.0**
Parker	722	824	410	140	211	2,307	3,028	2,307	-23.8
Quartzsite	4,658	871	204	47	42	5,822	4,676	5,822	24.5
Salome	5,160	549	139	40	45	5,933	4,445	5,933	33.5
La Paz County Total	**10,540**	**2,244**	**753**	**227**	**298**	**14,062**	**12,149**	**14,062**	**15.7**
Buckeye	9,998	4,170	1,013	260	298	15,739	13,464	15,739	16.9
Chandler	2,053	5,086	898	540	2,924	11,501	7,483	11,501	53.7
East Mesa	5,814	12,884	2,785	632	5,017	27,132	22,459	27,132	20.8
Gila Bend	7,068	770	238	54	82	8,212	5,624	8,212	46.0
Glendale	723	2,427	519	1,161	6,759	11,589	9,363	11,589	23.8
Peoria	3,579	8,332	1,049	517	1,377	14,854	12,581	14,854	18.1
Central Phoenix	2,484	4,595	616	495	2,749	10,939	9,819	10,939	11.4
East Phoenix #1	21	31	207	991	5,316	6,566	5,670	6,566	15.8
East Phoenix #2	10	47	344	840	4,307	5,548	5,444	5,548	1.9
Northeast Phoenix	1,595	4,574	1,676	618	5,667	14,130	12,101	14,130	16.8
Northwest Phoenix	2,892	4,783	590	834	6,385	15,484	11,955	15,484	29.5
Scottsdale	607	1,142	920	560	3,883	7,112	7,057	7,112	0.8
South Phoenix	3,224	5,706	895	1,074	2,143	13,042	9,584	13,042	36.1
Tempe	4,782	8,226	969	983	5,245	20,205	15,311	20,205	32.0
Tolleson	5,098	3,499	928	1,004	7,353	17,882	17,500	17,882	2.2

Justice of the Peace Courts - FY 1987 Filings (Continued)

Precinct	Criminal Traffic	Civil Traffic	Non-Traf. Misd.	Felony Prelim	Civil	Total	FY 1986 Total	FY 1987 Total	Percent Change
West Phoenix	2,170	3,063	387	1,676	3,237	10,533	9,803	10,533	7.4
West Mesa	13,514	11,105	5,383	668	4,931	35,601	27,420	35,601	29.8
Wickenburg	3,790	2,472	1,280	86	156	7,784	7,703	7,784	1.1
Maricopa County Total	**69,422**	**82,912**	**20,697**	**12,993**	**67,829**	**253,853**	**210,341**	**253,853**	**20.7**
Bullhead City	1,212	1,081	918	497	865	4,573	4,311	4,573	6.1
Colorado City	1,325	205	22	15	5	1,572	2,295	1,572	-31.5
Kingman	16,422	2,677	1,349	691	1,041	22,180	21,210	22,180	4.6
Lake Havasu City	6,355	1,069	1,077	222	845	9,568	8,272	9,568	15.7
Mohave County Total	**25,314**	**5,032**	**3,366**	**1,425**	**2,756**	**37,893**	**36,088**	**37,893**	**5.0**
Holbrook	7,833	849	219	157	219	9,277	10,572	9,277	-12.2
Pinetop	638	978	625	54	591	2,886	2,599	2,886	11.0
Show Low	2,950	590	218	118	961	4,837	3,600	4,837	34.4
Snowflake	1,902	687	263	73	121	3,046	2,326	3,046	31.0
Winslow	2,471	294	133	158	179	3,235	3,306	3,235	-2.1
Navajo County Total	**15,794**	**3,398**	**1,458**	**560**	**2,071**	**23,281**	**22,403**	**23,281**	**3.9**
Ajo	1,478	692	259	64	38	2,531	2,431	2,531	4.1
Green Valley	2,339	1,167	415	5	148	4,074	3,124	4,074	30.4
Pima County (Consol.)	31,945	36,480	8,135	935	22,083	99,578	65,473	99,578	52.1
Pima County Total	**35,762**	**38,339**	**8,809**	**1,004**	**22,269**	**106,183**	**71,028**	**106,183**	**49.5**
Apache Junction	1,664	885	290	241	526	3,606	3,761	3,606	-4.1
Casa Grande	10,739	2,260	336	380	843	14,558	14,359	14,558	1.4
Coolidge	1,399	732	207	163	278	2,779	2,180	2,779	27.5
Eloy	3,164	858	163	232	125	4,542	4,563	4,542	-0.4
Florence	830	211	125	88	197	1,451	2,645	1,451	-45.1
Kearny	247	56	50	48	39	440	392	440	12.2
Mammoth	1,298	330	159	32	204	2,023	1,404	2,023	44.1
Maricopa	191	619	133	31	27	1,001	653	1,001	53.3
Oracle	2,095	803	299	33	101	3,331	3,738	3,331	-10.8
San Manuel	158	382	382	25	118	1,065	779	1,065	36.7
Stanfield	405	216	95	17	42	775	709	775	9.3
Superior	1,813	839	44	34	100	2,830	2,378	2,830	19.0
Pinal County Total	**24,003**	**8,191**	**2,283**	**1,324**	**2,600**	**38,401**	**37,561**	**38,401**	**2.2**
Nogales	6,579	2,847	203	222	354	10,205	7,721	10,205	32.2
Patagonia	152	92	74	9	9	336	473	336	-28.9
Santa Cruz County Total	**6,731**	**2,939**	**277**	**231**	**363**	**10,541**	**8,194**	**10,541**	**28.6**
Bagdad	254	177	57	10	3	501	344	501	45.6
Camp Verde	4,438	766	373	50	221	5,848	6,303	5,848	-7.2
Mayer	6,235	1,493	503	123	269	8,623	7,344	8,623	17.4
Prescott	1,687	1,462	680	270	771	4,870	4,314	4,870	12.9
Seligman	6,485	785	253	55	26	7,604	8,853	7,604	-14.1
Upper Verde	683	1,449	666	105	588	3,491	2,595	3,491	34.5
Yarnell	2,784	384	114	17	34	3,333	2,436	3,333	36.8
Yavapai County Total	**22,566**	**6,516**	**2,646**	**630**	**1,912**	**34,270**	**32,189**	**34,270**	**6.5**
Somerton	439	961	170	87	27	1,684	1,213	1,684	38.8
Wellton	6,023	478	105	86	18	6,710	4,777	6,710	40.5
Yuma	6,419	2,723	1,610	686	1,630	13,068	13,336	13,068	-2.0
Yuma County Total	**12,881**	**4,162**	**1,885**	**859**	**1,675**	**21,462**	**19,326**	**21,462**	**11.1**
STATE TOTAL*	**297,928**	**173,606**	**48,705**	**21,755**	**109,968**	**651,962**	**552,726**	**651,962**	**18.0**

* Morenci Justice Court ceased operations on December 31, 1986. All cases were transferred to the Clifton Justice Court.

Justice of the Peace Courts
Terminations
FY 1987

Precinct	Criminal Traffic	Civil Traffic	Non-Traf. Misd.	Felony Prelim	Civil	Total	FY 1986 Total	FY 1987 Total	Percent Change
Puerco	8,858	942	258	36	8	10,102	9,728	10,102	3.8
Round Valley	1,650	437	207	68	226	2,588	2,877	2,588	-10.0
St. Johns	855	104	118	68	63	1,208	1,256	1,208	-3.8
Teec Nos Pos	2,620	205	26	5	2	2,858	2,548	2,858	12.2
Apache County Total	**13,983**	**1,688**	**609**	**177**	**299**	**16,756**	**16,409**	**16,756**	**2.1**
Benson	6,804	1,347	137	55	122	8,465	8,834	8,465	-4.1
Bisbee	1,443	1,448	136	65	284	3,376	2,250	3,376	50.0
Bowie	4,560	568	85	24	31	5,268	5,421	5,268	-2.8
Douglas	1,702	953	665	35	339	3,694	2,880	3,694	28.3
Sierra Vista	3,625	2,212	326	175	1,299	7,637	6,508	7,637	17.3
Willcox	4,279	514	80	58	230	5,161	4,942	5,161	4.4
Cochise County Total	**22,413**	**7,042**	**1,429**	**412**	**2,305**	**33,601**	**30,835**	**33,601**	**9.0**
Flagstaff	15,057	5,355	973	740	1,760	23,885	35,107	23,885	-31.9
Fredonia	286	245	103	5	90	729	245	729	197.6
Page	1,518	322	480	102	454	2,876	2,780	2,876	3.5
Williams	2,190	323	141	50	86	2,790	5,599	2,790	-50.1
Coconino County Total	**19,051**	**6,245**	**1,697**	**897**	**2,390**	**30,280**	**43,731**	**30,280**	**-30.7**
Globe	3,509	796	719	135	256	5,415	4,691	5,415	15.4
Hayden	178	136	38	34	55	441	432	441	2.1
Miami	556	1,200	195	60	316	2,327	1,847	2,327	26.0
Payson	7,120	1,578	585	216	441	9,940	4,601	9,940	116.0
Pine	73	332	47	26	25	503	428	503	17.5
Gila County Total	**11,436**	**4,042**	**1,584**	**471**	**1,093**	**18,626**	**11,999**	**18,626**	**55.2**
Pima	632	105	65	17	44	863	799	863	8.0
Safford	3,035	279	130	165	303	3,912	3,769	3,912	3.8
Graham County Total	**3,667**	**384**	**195**	**182**	**347**	**4,775**	**4,568**	**4,775**	**4.5**
Clifton	332	95	43	22	45	537	379	537	41.7
Duncan	307	29	40	8	10	394	466	394	-15.4
Morenci*	23	68	43	6	7	147	396	147	-62.8
Greenlee County Total*	**662**	**192**	**126**	**36**	**62**	**1,078**	**1,241**	**1,078**	**-13.1**
Parker	1,394	810	481	146	307	3,138	4,062	3,138	-22.7
Quartzsite	3,784	695	123	53	38	4,693	6,640	4,693	-29.3
Salome	4,337	464	110	40	48	4,999	6,692	4,999	-25.2
La Paz County Total	**9,515**	**1,969**	**714**	**239**	**393**	**12,830**	**17,394**	**12,830**	**-26.2**
Buckeye	10,428	4,129	995	228	276	16,056	14,073	16,056	14.1
Chandler	2,822	4,213	493	400	2,407	10,335	6,536	10,335	58.1
East Mesa	5,987	12,645	2,428	535	4,643	26,238	21,269	26,238	23.4
Gila Bend	5,464	707	228	47	81	6,527	5,488	6,527	18.9
Glendale	623	2,074	305	1,122	6,767	10,891	8,809	10,891	23.6
Peoria	3,752	8,200	1,001	470	1,929	15,352	12,845	15,352	19.5
Central Phoenix	2,655	4,565	497	425	2,886	11,028	9,276	11,028	18.9
East Phoenix #1	33	38	163	999	5,390	6,623	4,761	6,623	39.1
East Phoenix #2	22	42	101	782	4,640	5,587	4,392	5,587	27.2
Northeast Phoenix	1,218	4,775	1,048	581	5,183	12,805	12,079	12,805	6.0
Northwest Phoenix	2,367	4,201	262	669	6,627	14,126	11,220	14,126	25.9
Scottsdale	585	1,140	700	523	3,550	6,498	6,686	6,498	-2.8

Justice of the Peace Courts - FY 1987 Terminations (Continued)

Precinct	Criminal Traffic	Civil Traffic	Non-Traf. Misd.	Felony Prelim	Civil	Total	FY 1986 Total	FY 1987 Total	Percent Change
South Phoenix	2,319	4,772	624	949	2,058	10,722	7,818	10,722	37.1
Tempe	4,620	8,142	698	822	4,148	18,430	16,683	18,430	10.5
Tolleson	4,162	5,056	705	967	7,175	18,065	14,448	18,065	25.0
West Phoenix	2,015	3,710	222	1,504	2,853	10,304	8,005	10,304	28.7
West Mesa	11,025	12,941	4,010	655	4,747	33,378	25,418	33,378	31.3
Wickenburg	4,092	2,647	1,117	65	239	8,160	7,130	8,160	14.4
Maricopa County Total	**64,169**	**83,997**	**15,597**	**11,743**	**65,599**	**241,125**	**196,936**	**241,125**	**22.4**
Bullhead City	2,134	1,013	856	480	903	5,386	5,516	5,386	-2.3
Colorado City	1,243	241	24	12	5	1,525	1,985	1,525	-23.1
Kingman	20,997	2,644	1,461	677	775	26,554	19,545	26,554	35.9
Lake Havasu City	5,766	996	1,067	256	817	8,902	9,909	8,902	-10.1
Mohave County Total	**30,140**	**4,894**	**3,408**	**1,425**	**2,500**	**42,367**	**36,955**	**42,367**	**14.6**
Holbrook	8,110	836	181	143	295	9,565	9,849	9,565	-2.8
Pinetop	657	1,014	458	60	451	2,640	2,609	2,640	1.2
Show Low	2,564	528	152	93	1,081	4,418	3,276	4,418	34.9
Snowflake	1,763	637	166	63	145	2,774	2,430	2,774	14.2
Winslow	2,717	263	166	177	182	3,505	3,276	3,505	7.0
Navajo County Total	**15,811**	**3,278**	**1,123**	**536**	**2,154**	**22,902**	**21,440**	**22,902**	**6.8**
Ajo	1,322	596	167	66	30	2,181	2,400	2,181	-9.1
Green Valley	2,043	1,192	332	6	119	3,692	2,612	3,692	41.3
Pima County (Consol.)	22,934	35,271	6,517	1,069	17,929	83,720	61,423	83,720	36.3
Pima County Total	**26,299**	**37,059**	**7,016**	**1,141**	**18,078**	**89,593**	**66,435**	**89,593**	**34.9**
Apache Junction	1,511	1,010	317	217	461	3,516	3,453	3,516	1.8
Casa Grande	10,357	2,145	357	423	653	13,935	13,658	13,935	2.0
Coolidge	1,265	700	215	172	310	2,662	2,010	2,662	32.4
Eloy	5,545	760	155	222	121	6,803	5,133	6,803	32.5
Florence	703	169	131	101	679	1,783	2,022	1,783	-11.8
Kearny	246	54	48	47	38	433	381	433	13.6
Mammoth	1,356	333	134	25	173	2,021	1,322	2,021	52.9
Maricopa	145	557	135	39	22	898	585	898	53.5
Oracle	2,034	790	355	38	108	3,325	3,746	3,325	-11.2
San Manuel	132	340	291	29	74	866	669	866	29.4
Stanfield	395	218	89	15	40	757	631	757	20.0
Superior	1,701	822	46	31	175	2,775	2,391	2,775	16.1
Pinal County Total	**25,390**	**7,898**	**2,273**	**1,359**	**2,854**	**39,774**	**36,001**	**39,774**	**10.5**
Nogales	2,980	2,617	114	173	345	6,229	5,216	6,229	19.4
Patagonia	115	68	59	11	11	264	334	264	-20.9
Santa Cruz County Total	**3,095**	**2,685**	**173**	**184**	**356**	**6,493**	**5,550**	**6,493**	**17.0**
Bagdad	281	189	78	12	13	573	285	573	101.1
Camp Verde	4,445	744	347	50	179	5,765	6,296	5,765	-8.4
Mayer	6,004	1,346	528	124	255	8,257	7,559	8,257	9.2
Prescott	1,845	1,351	679	259	566	4,700	4,119	4,700	14.1
Seligman	7,978	794	172	56	31	9,031	8,696	9,031	3.9
Upper Verde	645	1,376	601	104	579	3,305	2,493	3,305	32.6
Yarnell	2,656	385	99	17	37	3,194	2,800	3,194	14.1
Yavapai County Total	**23,854**	**6,185**	**2,504**	**622**	**1,660**	**34,825**	**32,248**	**34,825**	**8.0**
Somerton	735	962	152	88	73	2,010	1,290	2,010	55.8
Wellton	5,553	480	111	86	18	6,248	4,343	6,248	43.9
Yuma	5,849	2,676	1,215	648	1,415	11,803	10,723	11,803	10.1
Yuma County Total	**12,137**	**4,118**	**1,478**	**822**	**1,506**	**20,061**	**16,356**	**20,061**	**22.7**
STATE TOTAL	**281,642**	**171,676**	**39,926**	**20,246**	**101,596**	**615,086**	**538,098**	**615,086**	**14.3**

* Morenci Justice Court ceased operations on December 31, 1986. All cases were transferred to the Clifton Justice Court.

Justice of the Peace Courts
Trials and Hearings Commenced
FY 1987

	TRAFFIC				CRIMINAL				CIVIL			
Precinct	Crim. Court Trials	Crim. Jury Trials	Civil Hear. by Judge	Civil Hear. by Hear. Off.	Misd. Court Trials	Misd. Jury Trial	Fel. Prelim. Hear.	Fel. & Misd. Inital Appear.	Small Claims Hearings	Court Trials	Jury Trials	Domestic Vio. and Harassment Hearings*
Puerco	71	0	1	0	14	0	20	86	0	2	0	0
Round Valley	43	1	16	0	15	0	18	77	60	32	0	6
St. Johns	3	0	1	0	3	0	20	174	40	11	0	3
Teec Nos Pos	37	0	12	0	5	0	1	14	0	0	0	1
Apache County Total	**154**	**1**	**30**	**0**	**37**	**0**	**59**	**351**	**100**	**45**	**0**	**10**
Benson	112	0	22	0	12	0	0	178	48	7	1	2
Bisbee	91	0	73	0	27	0	0	144	35	56	0	5
Bowie	49	0	1	0	4	0	3	87	1	0	0	0
Douglas	98	0	103	0	149	0	0	16	59	62	0	0
Sierra Vista	41	0	23	0	17	0	3	339	99	206	0	8
Willcox	58	0	17	0	6	0	0	174	29	12	0	7
Cochise County Total	**449**	**0**	**239**	**0**	**215**	**0**	**6**	**1,238**	**271**	**343**	**1**	**22**
Flagstaff	92	0	79	0	20	0	98	2,407	140	187	0	2
Fredonia	10	0	6	0	10	0	0	26	52	3	0	0
Page	38	1	7	0	13	0	10	178	204	19	0	2
Williams	30	0	6	0	6	0	8	68	21	2	0	1
Coconino County Total	**170**	**1**	**98**	**0**	**49**	**0**	**116**	**2,679**	**417**	**211**	**0**	**5**
Globe	194	0	28	0	113	0	6	211	130	15	0	5
Hayden	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	8	0	0	0	1
Miami	10	0	23	0	0	0	9	265	25	17	0	1
Payson	120	0	60	0	30	0	41	154	114	46	2	4
Pine	7	0	95	0	6	0	15	33	11	2	0	2
Gila County Total	**331**	**0**	**208**	**0**	**149**	**0**	**71**	**671**	**280**	**80**	**2**	**13**
Pima	7	0	0	0	4	0	5	87	10	2	0	0
Safford	39	0	13	0	21	0	44	268	40	22	0	0
Graham County Total	**46**	**0**	**13**	**0**	**25**	**0**	**49**	**355**	**50**	**24**	**0**	**0**
Clifton	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	45	2	0	0	0
Duncan	7	1	9	0	7	0	1	36	6	2	0	2
Morenci**	1	0	0	0	7	0	0	12	5	0	0	0
Greenlee County Total**	**8**	**1**	**9**	**0**	**14**	**0**	**13**	**93**	**13**	**2**	**0**	**2**
Parker	65	0	19	0	17	0	8	283	42	26	1	2
Quartzsite	47	0	19	0	3	0	6	53	10	5	0	0
Salome	92	2	10	0	4	0	3	170	10	2	1	1
La Paz County Total	**204**	**2**	**48**	**0**	**24**	**0**	**17**	**506**	**62**	**33**	**2**	**3**
Buckeye	104	0	82	0	5	0	18	78	57	92	0	9
Chandler	10	1	35	0	14	0	55	192	261	354	0	80
East Mesa	608	9	39	259	208	0	88	268	493	1,858	0	168
Gila Bend	25	2	4	0	0	0	4	67	17	5	0	1
Glendale	46	0	84	0	45	0	220	408	583	1,293	3	110
Peoria	159	0	217	68	82	0	47	211	277	440	0	28
Central Phoenix	83	4	144	0	9	0	49	1,390	182	375	0	23
East Phoenix #1	1	0	6	0	1	0	188	203	542	1,275	0	15

Justice of the Peace Courts - 1987 Trials and Hearings Commenced (Continued)

	TRAFFIC				CRIMINAL				CIVIL			
Precinct	Crim. Court Trials	Crim. Jury Trials	Civil Hear. by Judge	Civil Hear. by Hear. Off.	Misd. Court Trials	Misd. Jury Trial	Fel. Prelim. Hear.	Fel. & Misd. Inital Appear.	Small Claims Hearings	Court Trials	Jury Trials	Domestic Vio. and Harassment Hearings*
East Phoenix #2	6	0	7	0	48	0	61	125	513	1,007	0	96
Northeast Phoenix	59	6	206	0	177	0	316	585	555	1,612	0	290
Northwest Phoenix	35	0	247	0	3	0	39	666	506	485	0	88
Scottsdale	74	0	99	0	64	0	64	561	691	731	0	18
South Phoenix	228	2	376	0	201	0	480	836	334	786	0	92
Tempe	68	3	19	133	34	0	108	841	749	697	0	84
Tolleson	141	0	93	0	10	0	63	318	290	244	0	144
West Phoenix	89	0	140	0	2	0	206	289	270	1,247	0	83
West Mesa	293	8	252	1	161	3	89	505	288	583	0	89
Wickenburg	81	3	51	0	43	0	12	9	52	20	0	4
Maricopa County Total	**2,110**	**38**	**2,101**	**461**	**1,107**	**3**	**2,107**	**7,552**	**6,660**	**13,104**	**3**	**1,422**
Bullhead City	37	1	79	0	10	0	5	622	113	174	1	1
Colorado	15	0	1	0	2	0	0	15	4	1	0	0
Kingman	172	5	59	0	78	0	14	1,180	259	128	0	11
Lake Havasu City	124	2	68	0	24	1	11	332	172	58	0	2
Mohave County Total	**348**	**8**	**207**	**0**	**114**	**1**	**30**	**2,149**	**548**	**361**	**1**	**14**
Holbrook	53	0	3	0	21	0	3	824	10	18	0	1
Pinetop	58	39	73	0	50	0	27	27	88	82	5	4
Show Low	27	0	8	0	18	0	7	86	317	27	0	5
Snowflake	79	1	36	0	24	0	1	81	24	18	0	3
Winslow	32	0	7	0	60	0	1	125	22	40	0	7
Navajo County Total	**249**	**40**	**127**	**0**	**173**	**0**	**39**	**1,143**	**461**	**185**	**5**	**20**
Ajo	25	0	10	0	35	0	1	286	9	6	0	0
Green Valley	76	6	282	0	29	1	0	234	38	50	0	9
Pima County (Consol.)	2,594	90	2,564	0	488	0	44	6,768	1,323	8,155	0	109
Pima County Total	**2,695**	**96**	**2,856**	**0**	**552**	**1**	**45**	**7,288**	**1,370**	**8,211**	**0**	**118**
Apache Junction	78	2	43	0	51	0	0	160	85	123	0	2
Casa Grande	341	1	74	0	16	0	16	738	161	186	0	0
Coolidge	57	0	42	0	36	0	0	392	108	39	0	1
Eloy	67	1	16	0	2	0	0	262	23	38	1	4
Florence	14	0	6	0	1	0	0	216	35	17	0	2
Kearny	4	0	9	0	4	0	0	26	8	4	0	1
Mammoth	17	0	9	0	3	0	0	35	76	8	0	2
Maricopa	1	0	10	0	0	0	0	110	6	6	0	0
Oracle	83	6	22	0	37	0	2	66	51	2	0	2
San Manuel	5	1	9	0	9	0	0	18	4	3	0	1
Stanfield	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	59	22	13	0	0
Superior	68	0	54	0	0	0	0	38	51	9	0	0
Pinal County Total	**735**	**11**	**294**	**0**	**159**	**0**	**18**	**2,120**	**630**	**448**	**1**	**15**
Nogales	95	2	27	0	1	2	57	159	29	80	1	1
Patagonia	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	6	0	0	0	0
Santa Cruz County Total	**96**	**2**	**27**	**0**	**2**	**2**	**58**	**165**	**29**	**80**	**1**	**1**
Bagdad	5	0	4	0	9	0	0	11	1	0	0	0
Camp Verde	84	4	45	0	41	0	2	153	47	18	0	5
Mayer	211	2	80	0	52	0	2	413	51	27	0	5
Prescott	33	6	54	0	27	0	6	713	200	178	1	6
Seligman	22	0	2	0	8	0	0	154	1	1	0	1
Upper Verde	21	3	50	1	38	1	4	324	146	93	1	10
Yarnell	64	3	13	0	6	0	0	69	12	3	0	1
Yavapai County Total	**440**	**18**	**248**	**1**	**181**	**1**	**14**	**1,837**	**458**	**320**	**2**	**28**
Somerton	6	0	12	0	1	0	0	104	6	8	0	1
Wellton	4	0	1	0	5	0	1	50	3	3	0	0
Yuma	23	5	28	4	26	0	7	1.966	248	209	0	44
Yuma County Total	**33**	**5**	**41**	**4**	**32**	**0**	**8**	**2,120**	**257**	**220**	**0**	**45**
STATE TOTAL**	**8,068**	**223**	**6,546**	**466**	**2,833**	**8**	**2,650**	**30,267**	**11,606**	**23,667**	**18**	**1,718**

* Harassment statistices were collected starting January 1, 1987.

** Morenci Justice Court ceased operations on December 31, 1986. All cases were transferred to the Clifton Justice Court.

Municipal Courts
Filings
FY 1987

Municipality	Criminal Traffic	Civil Traffic	Non-Traf. Misd.	Felony Prelim.	Total	FY 1986 Total	FY 1987 Total	Percent Change
Eagar	133	437	94	0	664	950	664	-30.1
St. Johns	86	226	75	0	387	236	387	64.0
Springerville	175	357	107	0	639	617	639	3.6
Apache County Total	**394**	**1,020**	**276**	**0**	**1,690**	**1,803**	**1,690**	**-6.2**
Benson	124	259	124	0	507	782	507	-35.1
Bisbee	256	977	346	0	1,579	1,509	1,579	4.6
Douglas	8,209	3,951	1,663	0	13,823	9,917	13,823	39.4
Huachuca City	233	399	58	0	690	869	690	-20.5
Sierra Vista	716	2,073	722	0	3,511	3,837	3,511	-8.4
Tombstone	126	233	78	0	437	1,040	437	-57.9
Willcox	101	309	381	0	791	1,078	791	-26.6
Cochise County Total	**9,765**	**8,201**	**3,372**	**0**	**21,338**	**19,032**	**21,338**	**12.1**
Flagstaff	3,547	9,068	3,228	0	15,843	12,749	15,843	24.3
Fredonia	126	286	26	0	438	400	438	9.5
Page	446	973	1,234	0	2,653	2,348	2,653	13.0
Williams	393	205	115	0	713	492	713	44.9
Coconino County Total	**4,512**	**10,532**	**4,603**	**0**	**19,647**	**15,989**	**19,647**	**22.9**
Globe	549	1,513	583	0	2,645	2,039	2,645	29.7
Hayden	20	121	32	0	173	148	173	16.9
Miami	606	2,505	137	0	3,248	3,021	3,248	7.5
Payson	365	1,094	372	0	1,831	1,793	1,831	2.1
Winkelman	22	51	66	0	139	265	139	-47.5
Gila County Total	**1,562**	**5,284**	**1,190**	**0**	**8,036**	**7,266**	**8,036**	**10.6**
Pima	55	253	45	0	353	364	353	-3.0
Safford	146	609	256	0	1,011	950	1,011	6.4
Thatcher	85	222	158	0	465	281	465	65.5
Graham County Total	**286**	**1,084**	**459**	**0**	**1,829**	**1,595**	**1,829**	**14.7**
Clifton	59	139	30	0	228	198	228	15.2
Duncan	23	21	28	2	74	79	74	-6.3
Greenlee County Total	**82**	**160**	**58**	**2**	**302**	**277**	**302**	**9.0**
Parker	417	804	115	0	1,336	681	1,336	96.2
La Paz County Total	**417**	**804**	**115**	**0**	**1,336**	**681**	**1,336**	**96.2**
Avondale	2,267	1,907	1,066	0	5,240	5,187	5,240	1.0
Buckeye	2,642	1,657	625	0	4,924	3,568	4,924	38.0
Carefree	46	415	20	0	481	335	481	43.6
Chandler	2,533	19,284	2,418	0	24,235	21,473	24,235	12.9
El Mirage	386	1,779	464	0	2,629	2,011	2,629	30.7
Gila Bend	251	717	222	0	1,190	1,037	1,190	14.8
Gilbert	613	2,184	548	0	3,345	1,733	3,345	93.0
Glendale	5,268	27,064	3,098	0	35,430	28,120	35,430	26.0
Goodyear	89	1,171	200	0	1,460	1,288	1,460	13.4
Guadalupe	490	1,093	429	0	2,012	1,451	2,012	38.7
Mesa	11,355	43,561	8,256	0	63,172	45,955	63,172	37.5
Paradise Valley	1,083	4,650	203	0	5,936	4,501	5,936	31.9
Peoria	880	2,731	907	0	4,518	4,745	4,518	-4.7
Phoenix	59,106	312,370	47,921	0	419,397	400,016	419,397	4.8

Municipal Courts - 1987 Filings (Continued)

Municipality	Criminal Traffic	Civil Traffic	Non-Traf. Misd.	Felony Prelim.	Total	FY 1986 Total	FY 1987 Total	Percent Change
Scottsdale	7,113	43,815	3,848	0	54,776	63,429	54,776	-13.6
Surprise	429	2,187	226	0	2,842	1,926	2,842	47.6
Tempe	5,994	48,519	7,552	0	62,065	55,215	62,065	12.4
Tolleson	1,470	1,854	963	0	4,287	3,339	4,287	28.4
Wickenburg	169	568	169	0	906	818	906	10.8
Youngtown	104	456	44	0	604	468	604	29.1
Maricopa County Total	**102,288**	**517,982**	**79,179**	**0**	**699,449**	**646,615**	**699,449**	**8.2**
Bullhead City	2,077	7,281	1,870	0	11,228	3,980	4,625	16.2
Colorado City	9	34	104	0	147	4,233	5,985	41.4
Kingman	836	2,493	1,296	0	4,625	6,868	11,228	63.5
Lake Havasu City	631	4,431	923	0	5,985	15	147	880.0
Mohave County Total	**3,553**	**14,239**	**4,193**	**0**	**21,985**	**15,096**	**21,985**	**45.6**
Holbrook	426	631	581	0	1,638	1,697	1,638	-3.4
Pinetop-Lakeside	0	741	0	0	741	1,342	1,567	16.8
Show Low	313	1,002	252	0	1,567	374	786	110.2
Snowflake	274	364	148	0	786	101	336	232.7
Taylor	50	286	0	0	336	2,808	2,419	-13.8
Winslow	261	745	1,413	0	2,419	679	741	9.1
Navajo County Total	**1,324**	**3,769**	**2,394**	**0**	**7,487**	**7,001**	**7,487**	**6.9**
Marana	552	348	116	0	1,016	1,354	1,016	-24.9
Oro Valley	842	2,583	288	0	3,713	2,581	3,713	43.9
South Tucson	761	2,724	1,461	0	4,946	5,050	4,946	-2.0
Tucson	22,721	88,527	54,606	0	165,854	127,440	165,854	30.1
Pima County Total	**24,876**	**94,182**	**56,471**	**0**	**175,529**	**136,425**	**175,529**	**28.7**
Apache Junction	2,000	4,168	952	0	7,120	5,806	7,120	22.6
Casa Grande	578	3,482	1,285	0	5,345	5,265	5,345	1.5
Coolidge	273	868	800	0	1,941	1,391	1,941	39.5
Eloy	276	665	827	0	1,768	2,044	1,768	-13.5
Florence*	63	129	31	0	223	591	223	-62.2
Kearny	43	137	55	0	235	592	235	-60.3
Mammoth	127	655	139	0	921	791	921	16.4
Superior	174	303	236	0	713	530	713	34.5
Pinal County Total*	**3,534**	**10,407**	**4,325**	**0**	**18,266**	**17,010**	**18,266**	**7.4**
Nogales	1,206	3,126	795	0	5,127	4,973	5,127	3.1
Patagonia	111	970	27	0	1,108	479	1,108	131.3
Santa Cruz County Total	**1,317**	**4,096**	**822**	**0**	**6,235**	**5,452**	**6,235**	**14.4**
Chino Valley	151	405	161	0	717	409	717	75.3
Clarkdale	84	215	90	0	389	382	389	1.8
Cottonwood	214	579	298	0	1,091	860	1,091	26.9
Jerome	12	85	41	0	138	139	138	-0.7
Prescott	979	11,881	2,095	0	14,955	8,382	14,955	78.4
Prescott Valley	345	632	167	0	1,144	1,309	1,144	-12.6
Yavapai County Total	**1,785**	**13,797**	**2,852**	**0**	**18,434**	**11,481**	**18,434**	**60.6**
San Luis	238	1,250	260	0	1,748	1,589	1,748	10.0
Somerton	106	677	218	0	1,001	613	1,001	63.3
Wellton	49	44	100	0	193	158	193	22.2
Yuma	2,091	10,454	3,686	0	16,231	11,559	16,231	40.4
Yuma County Total	**2,484**	**12,425**	**4,264**	**0**	**19,173**	**13,919**	**19,173**	**37.7**
STATE TOTAL*	158,179	697,982	164,573	2	1,020,736	899,642	1,020,736	13.5

* Includes only the first three months of data for Florence Municipal Court.

Municipal Courts
Terminations
FY 1987

Municipality	Criminal Traffic	Civil Traffic	Non-Traf. Misd.	Felony Prelim.	Total	FY 1986 Total	FY 1987 Total	Percent Change
Eagar	110	458	80	0	648	1,100	648	-41.0
St. Johns	73	210	79	0	362	229	362	58.1
Springerville	109	310	99	0	518	585	518	-11.4
Apache County Total	**292**	**978**	**258**	**0**	**1,528**	**1,914**	**1,528**	**-20.1**
Benson	128	241	130	0	499	553	499	-9.7
Bisbee	248	1,005	330	0	1,583	1,512	1,583	4.7
Douglas	8,238	3,955	1,690	0	13,883	9,719	13,883	42.8
Huachuca City	243	411	58	0	712	792	712	-10.1
Sierra Vista	722	2,108	675	0	3,505	3,735	3,505	-6.1
Tombstone	155	237	75	0	467	1,152	467	-59.4
Willcox	104	309	347	0	760	1,110	760	-31.5
Cochise County Total	**9,838**	**8,266**	**3,305**	**0**	**21,409**	**18,573**	**21,409**	**15.3**
Flagstaff	3,087	8,502	3,423	0	15,012	12,333	15,012	21.7
Fredonia	115	278	25	0	418	392	418	6.6
Page	437	946	1,315	0	2,698	2,672	2,698	1.0
Williams	393	203	113	0	709	696	709	1.9
Coconino County Total	**4,032**	**9,929**	**4,876**	**0**	**18,837**	**16,093**	**18,837**	**17.1**
Globe	484	1,589	472	0	2,545	2,333	2,545	9.1
Hayden	17	113	29	0	159	137	159	16.1
Miami	559	2,495	149	0	3,203	2,942	3,203	8.9
Payson	358	1,074	361	0	1,793	1,795	1,793	-0.1
Winkelman	23	60	70	0	153	250	153	-38.8
Gila County Total	**1,441**	**5,331**	**1,081**	**0**	**7,853**	**7,457**	**7,853**	**5.3**
Pima	66	259	46	0	371	361	371	2.8
Safford	145	593	253	0	991	962	991	3.0
Thatcher	78	221	138	0	437	278	437	57.2
Graham County Total	**289**	**1,073**	**437**	**0**	**1,799**	**1,601**	**1,799**	**12.4**
Clifton	47	149	20	0	216	258	216	-16.2
Duncan	25	20	27	2	74	81	74	-8.6
Greenlee County Total	**72**	**169**	**47**	**2**	**290**	**339**	**290**	**-14.4**
Parker	330	819	112	0	1,261	778	1,261	62.1
La Paz County Total	**330**	**819**	**112**	**0**	**1,261**	**778**	**1,261**	**62.1**
Avondale	2,184	1,903	1,071	0	5,158	5,099	5,158	1.2
Buckeye	2,368	1,503	562	0	4,433	3,615	4,433	22.6
Carefree	47	423	18	0	488	291	488	67.7
Chandler	2,368	18,210	2,489	0	23,067	20,323	23,067	13.5
El Mirage	361	1,760	367	0	2,488	1,938	2,488	28.4
Gila Bend	215	742	230	0	1,187	969	1,187	22.5
Gilbert	535	2,148	517	0	3,200	1,631	3,200	96.2
Glendale	5,105	25,877	2,741	0	33,723	28,551	33,723	18.1
Goodyear	114	1,145	196	0	1,455	1,262	1,455	15.3
Guadalupe	516	953	420	0	1,889	1,381	1,889	36.8
Mesa	9,742	39,630	6,903	0	56,275	44,122	56,275	27.5
Paradise Valley	887	4,289	180	0	5,356	4,531	5,356	18.2
Peoria	677	2,514	778	0	3,969	4,687	3,969	-15.3
Phoenix	53,449	311,951	43,804	0	409,204	427,372	409,204	-4.2

Municipal Courts - 1987 Terminations (Continued)

Municipality	Criminal Traffic	Civil Traffic	Non-Traf. Misd.	Felony Prelim.	Total	FY 1986 Total	FY 1987 Total	Percent Change
Scottsdale	5,804	34,444	3,217	0	43,465	63,159	43,465	-31.1
Surprise	361	2,242	251	0	2,854	2,289	2,854	24.7
Tempe	6,141	42,966	4,419	0	53,526	56,210	53,526	-4.7
Tolleson	1,315	1,842	914	0	4,071	3,289	4,071	23.8
Wickenburg	190	546	149	0	885	814	885	8.7
Youngtown	58	459	28	0	545	386	545	41.2
Maricopa County Total	**92,437**	**495,547**	**69,254**	**0**	**657,238**	**671,919**	**657,238**	**-2.1**
Bullhead City	1,322	7,851	1,313	0	10,486	3,761	4,144	10.2
Colorado City	10	33	56	0	99	4,023	5,279	31.2
Kingman	745	2,325	1,074	0	4,144	4,120	10,486	154.5
Lake Havasu City	544	3,965	770	0	5,279	9	99	1000.0
Mohave County Total	**2,621**	**14,174**	**3,213**	**0**	**20,008**	**11,913**	**20,008**	**68.0**
Holbrook	469	638	582	0	1,689	1,798	1,689	-6.0
Pinetop-Lakeside	0	628	2	0	630	1,369	1,603	17.1
Show Low	308	1,016	279	0	1,603	404	684	69.3
Snowflake	231	334	119	0	684	96	239	149.0
Taylor	12	227	0	0	239	2,802	2,395	-14.5
Winslow	347	736	1,312	0	2,395	619	630	1.8
Navajo County Total	**1,367**	**3,579**	**2,294**	**0**	**7,240**	**7,088**	**7,240**	**2.1**
Marana	445	318	95	0	858	1,055	858	-18.6
Oro Valley	790	2,372	211	0	3,373	2,739	3,373	23.1
South Tucson	999	2,467	1,445	0	4,911	4,554	4,911	7.8
Tucson	17,268	54,546	38,224	0	110,038	107,790	110,038	2.1
Pima County Total	**19,502**	**59,703**	**39,975**	**0**	**119,180**	**116,138**	**119,180**	**2.6**
Apache Junction	1,639	3,839	846	0	6,324	5,486	6,324	15.3
Casa Grande	489	3,478	1,319	0	5,286	5,358	5,286	-1.3
Coolidge	229	863	768	0	1,860	1,567	1,860	18.7
Eloy	202	522	637	0	1,361	1,921	1,361	-29.1
Florence*	26	51	11	0	88	361	88	-75.6
Kearny	37	140	58	0	235	572	235	-58.9
Mammoth	128	662	132	0	922	836	922	10.3
Superior	163	358	237	0	758	522	758	45.2
Pinal County Total*	**2,913**	**9,913**	**4,008**	**0**	**16,834**	**16,623**	**16,834**	**1.3**
Nogales	1,080	2,969	576	0	4,625	5,163	4,625	-10.4
Patagonia	49	537	31	0	617	426	617	44.8
Santa Cruz County Total	**1,129**	**3,506**	**607**	**0**	**5,242**	**5,589**	**5,242**	**-6.2**
Chino Valley	155	392	149	0	696	432	696	61.1
Clarkdale	82	199	78	0	359	384	359	-6.5
Cottonwood	179	567	284	0	1,030	818	1,030	25.9
Jerome	12	84	35	0	131	147	131	-10.8
Prescott	912	11,345	2,204	0	14,461	9,057	14,461	59.7
Prescott Valley	446	626	214	0	1,286	1,282	1,286	0.3
Yavapai County Total	**1,786**	**13,213**	**2,964**	**0**	**17,963**	**12,120**	**17,963**	**48.2**
San Luis	236	1,234	205	0	1,675	1,630	1,675	2.8
Somerton	73	684	214	0	971	805	971	20.6
Wellton	38	59	110	0	207	107	207	93.5
Yuma	2,918	11,317	3,387	0	17,622	10,260	17,622	71.8
Yuma County Total	**3,265**	**13,294**	**3,916**	**0**	**20,475**	**12,802**	**20,475**	**59.9**
STATE TOTAL*	**141,314**	**639,494**	**136,347**	**2**	**917,157**	**900,947**	**917,157**	**1.8**

* Includes only the first three months of data for Florence Municipal Court.

Municipal Courts
Trials and Hearings Commenced
FY 1987

	TRAFFIC					CRIMINAL			
Municipality	Crim. Court Trials	Crim. Jury Trials	Civil Hear. by Judge	Civil Hear. by Hear. Off.	Misd. Court Trials	Misd. Jury Trials	Fel. Prelim. Hear.	Fel. & Misd. Initial Appear.	Dom. Vio. and Harassment Hearings*
Eagar	8	0	10	0	14	0	0	57	0
St. Johns	0	0	2	0	5	0	0	31	0
Springerville	4	1	17	0	26	0	0	43	1
Apache Co. Total	**12**	**1**	**29**	**0**	**45**	**0**	**0**	**131**	**1**
Benson	2	0	6	0	15	0	0	0	0
Bisbee	4	0	10	0	9	0	0	77	0
Douglas**									
Huachuca City	7	1	11	0	1	0	0	1	3
Sierra Vista	6	0	19	0	22	0	0	3	7
Tombstone	5	0	6	0	10	0	0	6	1
Willcox	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cochise Co. Total	**24**	**1**	**53**	**0**	**57**	**0**	**0**	**87**	**11**
Flagstaff	269	20	635	1	151	0	0	254	2
Fredonia	0	0	50	0	0	0	0	0	0
Page	24	0	27	0	18	0	0	3	0
Williams	25	1	43	4	48	0	0	0	0
Coconino Co. Total	**318**	**21**	**755**	**5**	**217**	**0**	**0**	**257**	**2**
Globe	26	0	48	0	26	0	0	0	5
Hayden	2	0	75	0	13	0	0	8	0
Miami	5	0	35	0	2	0	0	0	0
Payson	4	11	29	0	7	1	0	71	1
Winkelman	3	0	3	0	19	0	0	0	0
Gila Co. Total	**40**	**11**	**190**	**0**	**67**	**1**	**0**	**79**	**6**
Pima	0	0	5	0	2	0	0	0	0
Safford	1	0	22	0	2	0	0	0	0
Thatcher	0	1	4	0	12	0	0	28	0
Graham Co. Total	**1**	**1**	**31**	**0**	**16**	**0**	**0**	**28**	**0**
Clifton	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Duncan	0	0	1	0	4	0	0	18	0
Greenlee Co. Total	**0**	**0**	**1**	**0**	**4**	**0**	**0**	**19**	**0**
Parker	8	1	21	0	9	0	0	10	0
La Paz Co. Total	**8**	**1**	**21**	**0**	**9**	**0**	**0**	**10**	**0**
Avondale	72	1	70	0	100	0	0	0	0
Buckeye	31	0	12	0	24	0	0	23	0
Carefree	0	0	37	0	0	0	0	0	0
Chandler	94	25	204	1,224	169	6	0	117	2
El Mirage	1	0	100	0	30	0	0	0	0
Gila Bend	2	0	6	0	1	0	0	24	0
Gilbert	11	9	86	0	19	0	0	0	0
Glendale	17	11	729	0	16	0	0	472	0
Goodyear	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	0
Guadalupe	15	0	43	2	27	1	0	14	0
Mesa	210	121	1,597	82	258	21	0	0	0
Paradise Valley	89	0	205	0	23	0	0	0	0
Peoria	58	0	231	0	82	0	0	311	18
Phoenix	1,158	331	1,609	6,840	1,023	120	0	0	0
Scottsdale	67	30	1,380	0	101	2	0	0	3
Surprise	16	3	161	0	20	0	0	0	1
Tempe	105	10	944	3,166	372	1	0	716	0
Tolleson	58	0	51	0	69	0	0	50	0
Wickenburg	10	0	18	0	4	0	0	26	2
Youngtown	0	0	160	0	0	0	0	16	1
Maricopa Co. Total	**2,014**	**541**	**7,650**	**11,314**	**2,338**	**151**	**0**	**1,769**	**27**

Municipal Courts - FY 1987 Trials and Hearings Commenced (Continued)

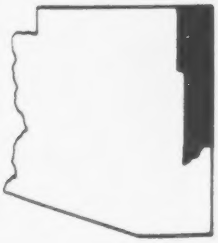
	TRAFFIC					CRIMINAL			
Municipality	Crim. Court Trials	Crim. Jury Trials	Civil Hear. by Judge	Civil Hear. by Hear. Off.	Misd. Court Trials	Misd. Jury Trials	Fel. Prelim. Hear.	Fel. & Misd. Initial Appear.	Dom. Vio. and Harassment Hearings*
Bullhead City	73	13	463	0	65	0	0	101	6
Colorado City	3	0	0	0	2	0	0	3	0
Kingman	46	3	112	0	80	0	0	92	4
Lake Havasu City	0	1	75	0	4	0	0	0	1
Mohave Co. Total	**122**	**17**	**650**	**0**	**151**	**0**	**0**	**196**	**11**
Holbrook	8	2	10	0	10	0	0	134	0
Pinetop-Lakeside	0	0	39	0	0	0	0	0	0
Show Low	34	0	73	0	72	0	0	11	0
Snowflake	35	0	31	0	26	0	0	12	0
Taylor	2	1	10	0	0	0	0	0	0
Winslow	1	0	5	0	6	1	0	333	0
Navajo Co. Total	**80**	**3**	**168**	**0**	**114**	**1**	**0**	**490**	**0**
Marana	16	0	20	0	5	0	0	3	3
Oro Valley	74	8	129	0	45	0	0	0	0
South Tucson	8	0	41	0	30	0	0	655	0
Tucson	154	146	2,327	0	281	18	0	0	92
Pima Co. Total	**252**	**154**	**2,517**	**0**	**361**	**18**	**0**	**658**	**95**
Apache Junction	16	4	99	0	5	1	0	114	2
Casa Grande	5	3	154	0	122	0	0	0	4
Coolidge	0	1	49	0	67	0	0	0	0
Eloy	7	0	10	0	41	0	0	0	0
Florence	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kearny	0	0	11	0	4	0	0	0	0
Mammoth	24	0	22	0	8	0	0	0	0
Superior	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
Pinal Co. Total	**52**	**8**	**345**	**0**	**247**	**1**	**0**	**116**	**6**
Nogales	7	1	57	6	17	0	0	211	3
Patagonia	17	0	93	0	8	0	0	0	0
Santa Cruz Co. Total	**24**	**1**	**150**	**6**	**25**	**0**	**0**	**211**	**3**
Chino Valley	8	4	14	0	11	2	0	18	0
Clarkdale	4	0	4	0	6	0	0	6	0
Cottonwood	7	2	16	0	18	0	0	80	1
Jerome	1	0	2	0	2	0	0	1	1
Prescott	24	11	150	0	86	0	0	0	0
Prescott Valley	19	3	34	0	20	0	0	11	0
Yavapai Co. Total	**63**	**20**	**220**	**0**	**143**	**2**	**0**	**116**	**2**
San Luis	11	0	25	0	9	0	0	20	3
Somerton	4	0	15	0	9	0	0	10	0
Wellton	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	5	0
Yuma	53	2	359	0	137	0	0	76	0
Yuma Co. Total	**68**	**2**	**399**	**0**	**156**	**0**	**0**	**111**	**3**
STATE TOTAL**	3,078	782	13,179	11,325	3,950	174	0	4,278	167

* Harassment statistics were collected starting January 1, 1987.

** Douglas Municipal Court figures were not included due to statistical error.

Appendix

APACHE COUNTY



Established:	**February 14, 1879**
County Seat:	**St. Johns**
Population:	**62,400**
Area:	**11,127 Sq. Mi.**

Superior Court

John L. Claborne	**Presiding Judge**
Richard Lupke	Clerk of the Superior Court
Dennis Maxwell	Chief Adult Probation Officer
Dennis Mohatt	Chief Juvenile Probation Officer

Justice of the Peace Courts

Herman Mineer	St. Johns
George O. Phelps, Sr.	Round Valley
Glenn E. Stoner	Teec Nos Pos
John Yellowhorse	Puerco

Municipal Courts

George O. Phelps, Sr.	Eagar and Springerville
James H. Simmonds	St. Johns

COCHISE COUNTY

Established:	**February 1, 1881**
County Seat:	**Bisbee**
Population:	**100,300**
Area:	**6,256 Sq. Mi.**

Superior Court

Matthew W. Borowiec	**Presiding Judge**
James L. Riley	Judge
Richard A. Winkler	Judge
Ellen M. Young	Clerk of the Superior Court
Robert Henley	Chief Adult Probation Officer
Myrtle Young	Chief Juvenile Probation Officer

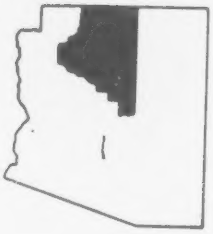
Justice of the Peace Courts

Arnold V. Anderson	Sierra Vista
Al Ballman	Willcox
Ronald J. Borane	Douglas
Michael Cass	Bisbee
Richard A. Guerra	Benson
Barbara Welker	Bowie

Municipal Courts

Arnold V. Anderson	Sierra Vista
R. A. Bradshaw	Douglas
George R. Kirmse	Huachuca City
Eugene J. Murphy	Bisbee and Tombstone
Marcus Neelly	Willcox
Ray Smith	Benson

COCONINO COUNTY



Established:	**February 19, 1891**
County Seat:	**Flagstaff**
Population:	**91,900**
Area:	**18,562 Sq. Mi.**

Superior Court

Richard K. Mangum	**Presiding Judge**
Jeffrey H. Coker	Judge
William F. Garbarino	Judge
Shirley Stevenson	Clerk of the Superior Court
John Blady	Chief Adult Probation Officer
Stev Crnkovich	Chief Juvenile Probation Officer

Justice of the Peace Courts

Joe Ann Everidge	Williams
Thomas V. Newell	Fredonia
Donald Roberts	Page
James J. Sedillo	Flagstaff

Municipal Courts

Fred Croxen, II	Flagstaff
Barbara Kimball	Fredonia
Ramon Otero, Jr.	Flagstaff
Carmen Reyes	Williams
William J. Sturm	Page
Bob Wininger	Court Administrator, Flagstaff

GILA COUNTY

Established:	**February 8, 1881**
County Seat:	**Globe**
Population:	**40,100**
Area:	**4,748 Sq. Mi.**

Superior Court

Edward L. Dawson	**Presiding Judge**
Robert Duber, II	Judge
Margaret Toot	Clerk of the Superior Court
Robert A. Castaneda	Chief Probation Officer

Justice of the Peace Courts

Martin Henderson	Miami
Ronnie O. McDaniel	Payson
Dorothy Ollson	Globe
Helen Reece	Hayden
Robert B. Wilson	Pine

Municipal Courts

Art S. Gonzales	Winkelman
Martin Henderson	Miami
Albert Hull	Payson
Anita Y. Montano	Hayden
Dorothy Ollson	Globe
Carl W. Needham	Payson

GREENLEE COUNTY

Established:	**March 10, 1909**
County Seat:	**Clifton**
Population:	**9,600**
Area:	**1,876 Sq. Mi.**

Superior Court

Allen G. Minker	**Presiding Judge**
Elsie F. Simms	Clerk of the Superior Court
Robert Layton	Chief Probation Officer

Justice of the Peace Courts

Manuel Manuz	Clifton-Morenci
Steve Lehman	Duncan

Municipal Courts

Manuel Manuz	Clifton
Fred Felkins	Duncan

GRAHAM COUNTY

Established:	**March 10, 1881**
County Seat:	**Safford**
Population:	**24,700**
Area:	**4,618 Sq. Mi.**

Superior Court

Ruskin Lines	**Presiding Judge**
Amelia Sainz	Clerk of the Superior Court
Robert Layton	Chief Probation Officer

Justice of the Peace Courts

Ruth N. Barnes	Safford
Jacque Felshaw	Pima

Municipal Courts

Ruth N. Barnes	Safford
Ralph McClellan	Pima and Thatcher

LA PAZ COUNTY

Established:	**January 1, 1983**
County Seat:	**Parker**
Populaton:	**14,200**
Area:	**4,430 Sq. Mi.**

Superior Court

Michael Irwin	**Presiding Judge**
Angela Gorman	Clerk of the Superior Court
Richard Tozer	Chief Probation Officer

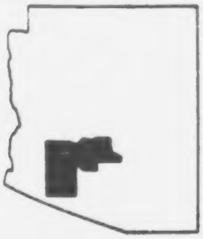
Justice of the Peace Courts

Jerrell R. Albrecht	Quartzite
Cecil Buchta	Salome
F. W. Smith	Parker

Municipal Court

John A. Clapp	Parker

MARICOPA COUNTY



Established:	**February 14, 1871**
County Seat:	**Phoenix**
Population:	**1,990,800**
Area:	**9,226 Sq. Mi.**

Superior Court

B. Michael Dann	**Chief Presiding Judge**
Rudolph J. Gerber	**Associate Presiding Judge**
Judy Allen	Clerk of the Superior Court
Gordon W. Griller	Court Administrator
Henry Duffie	Chief Adult Probation Officer
Ernesto Garcia	Director of Court Services-- Juvenile Court Center

Judges

Rebecca A. Albrecht
I. Sylvan Brown
Irwin Cantor
Jeffrey S. Cates
Rufus C. Coulter, Jr.
Peter T. D'Angelo
Armando de Leon
Bernard J. Dougherty
John F. Foreman
Frank Galati
Stephen A. Gerst
Stanley Z. Goodfarb
Robert L. Gottsfield
David L. Grounds
Cheryl K. Hendrix
Robert A. Hertzberg
Ruth H. Hilliard
Joseph D. Howe
Alan S. Kamin
Philip W. Marquardt
Frederick J. Martone
James E. McDougall
William T. Moroney
Daniel E. Nastro
Edmund G. Noyes, Jr.
Michael J. O'Melia
Thomas W. O'Toole
Cecil B. Patterson, Jr.
Howard V. Peterson
Robert W. Pickrell
Edward C. Rapp
Ronald Reinstein
Marilyn A. Riddel
David L. Roberts
C. Kimball Rose
Morris Rozar
Michael D. Ryan
William P. Sargeant, III
Barry Schneider
Linda K. Scott
John H. Seidel
Barry G. Silverman
John R. Sticht
Elizabeth A. Stover
Howard F. Thompson
Edward C. Voss, III
Gloria Ybarra

Maricopa County Continued

Justice of the Peace Courts

Fred S. Ackel	Tempe
Lex E. Anderson	Peoria
John R. Barclay	Northwest Phoenix
A. David Braun	East Phoenix #1
Nancy R. Conner	Scottsdale
Robert M. Garcia	South Phoenix
Gail G. Goodman, Sr.	East Mesa
Patricia Lamson	Central Phoenix
Edward D. Lockwood	West Mesa
John W. Melvin	East Phoenix #2
G. Thomas Muratore	Wickenburg
David Lee Phares	Chandler
Nellie A. Soto	West Phoenix
Don Stump	Tolleson
Alex A. Tolmachosf	Buckeye
Donald Weisenburger	Northeast Phoenix
J. L. White	Glendale
Mulford Winsor, IV	Gila Bend
Gordon Allison	Justice Courts Administrator

Municipal Courts

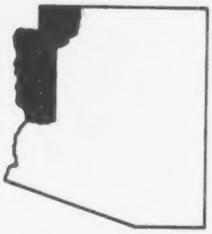
Howard Ahrenberg	Peoria, Youngtown and El Mirage
Warner B. Bair, II	El Mirage
John R. Barclay	Goodyear
Gary L. Bartlett	Guadalupe
Michael K. Carroll	Phoenix
Louraine R. Crawford	Phoenix
Steven L. Cuthbert	Wickenburg
Carol L. deSzendeffy	Carefree
Elizabeth R. Finn	Phoenix
George Forster	Mesa
John P. Grace	Paradise Valley
Richard A. Garcia	Phoenix
Alan L. Hammond	Phoenix
Donald D. Holroyd	Phoenix
Norval C. Jesperson	Mesa
N. Pike Johnson, Jr.	Phoenix
Richard B. Kelly	Paradise Valley
Robert Koch	Tempe
Stephen R. Lea	Phoenix
Michael A. Lester	Phoenix
M. Louis Levin	Phoenix
Wayne Marsh	Surprise
Hamilton McRae, III	Paradise Valley
Donald D. Meyers	Paradise Valley

Maricopa County Continued

Municipal Courts

Dorothy Jean Meyers	Paradise Valley
Stephen Mirretti	Tempe
Sidney Mitchell	Glendale
John J. Murphy	Phoenix
Daniel Norton	Paradise Valley
Caryl Parker	Tempe
Lester L. Penterman	Paradise Valley
George Preston	Scottsdale
John Propstra	Paradise Valley
Diana T. Quezada	Tolleson
Harold H. Reeb	Mesa
Earl G. Rhodes	Avondale
Walter G. Savage	Glendale
Donald L. Skousen	Gilbert
Ralph G. Smith	Phoenix
Malcolm P. Strohson	Phoenix
J. Matias Tafoya	Phoenix
R. Michael Traynor	Chandler
Philip vonAmmon	Paradise Valley
Lorraine Vose	Buckeye
Patricia Whitehead	Phoenix
Jean F. Williams	Phoenix
Mulford Winsor, IV	Gila Bend
Kathy Barrett	Court Administrator, Mesa
Monte Moore	Court Administrator, Scottsdale
James R. Scorza	Court Administrator, Phoenix
Margaret Trujillo	Court Administrator, Chandler

MOHAVE COUNTY



Established:	**November 9, 1864**
County Seat:	**Kingman**
Population:	**79,300**
Area:	**13,227 Sq. Mi.**

Superior Court

Leonard C. Langford	**Presiding Judge**
Gary R. Pope	Judge
Linda Seapy	Clerk of the Superior Court
Rod Marquardt	Chief Probation Officer

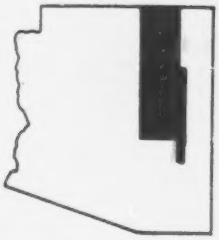
Justice of the Peace Courts

David B. Babbitt	Lake Havasu City
Bill Gumaer	Kingman
I. McKay Heaton	Colorado City
Charles Hubbard	Bullhead City

Municipal Courts

Nancy Anderson	Bullhead City
David B. Babbitt	Lake Havasu City
I. McKay Heaton	Colorado City
Kathy McCoy	Kingman

NAVAJO COUNTY



Established:	**March 21, 1895**
County Seat:	**Holbrook**
Population:	**75,700**
Area:	**9,910 Sq. Mi.**

Superior Court

John F. Taylor	**Presiding Judge**
Jay M. Abbey	Judge
Norman Turley	Clerk of the Superior Court
Bob Kelley	Chief Adult Probation Officer
Jack Schneider	Chief Juvenile Probation Officer

Justice of the Peace Courts

M. L. Culbertson	Winslow
Ray F. Dahm	Show Low
Sam L. Daniels	Snowflake
Ryan Reinhold	Pinetop
Lois Sizemore	Holbrook

Municipal Courts

Ray F. Dahm	Show Low
Sam L. Daniels	Snowflake and Taylor
Robert Harvey	Holbrook
Ryan Reinhold	Pinetop-Lakeside
Milton Sema	Winslow

PIMA COUNTY

Established:	**November 9, 1864**
County Seat:	**Tucson**
Population:	**659,100**
Area:	**9,240 Sq. Mi.**

Superior Court

Thomas Meehan	**Presiding Judge**
Michael J. Brown	**Associate Presiding Judge**
James N. Corbett	Clerk of the Superior Court
Jeffrey F. Erskine	Court Administrator
Ed Brown	Chief Adult Probation Officer
Richard Wilson	Director of Court Services-- Juvenile Court Center

Judges

Jack T. Arnold
Robert B. Buchanan
James C. Carruth
R. Philip Fahringer
Norman S. Fenton
Lillian S. Fisher
Lawrence Fleischman
Harry Gin
J. Richard Hannah
John G. Hawkins
Leslie Miller
Lina S. Rodriguez
William Scholl
William N. Sherrill
Alice Truman
Bernardo R. Velasco
Gilbert Veliz, Jr.
Nanette Warner

Justice of the Peace Courts

Robert Donfeld	Tucson
Robert Gibson	Tucson
Helen W. Gilmartin	Ajo
Emojean Girard	Tucson
Charles V. Lundstedt	Green Valley
Pete Rubi	Tucson
James R. West	Tucson
L.M. Jacobs, IV	Court Administrator, Tucson

Pima County Continued

Municipal Courts

Karen Adam	Tucson
Margarita Bernal	Tucson
Royal G. Bouschor, II	Oro Valley
Ann Bowen	Tucson
Antonio Bustamante	South Tucson
Carmen Dolny	Tucson
Fernando Fajardo	South Tucson
Bram Goldman	Tucson
Eugene H. Hays	Tucson
Clifford Hoffman	Tucson
Rita Jett	Tucson
George W. Kline	Marana
Kelly Knop	Tucson
Tom Martin	Chief Tucson
Mary Okoye	Tucson
Ronald L. Zimmerman	Court Administrator, Tucson

PINAL COUNTY

Established:	**February 1, 1875**
County Seat:	**Florence**
Population:	**107,200**
Area:	**5,386 Sq. Mi.**

Superior Court

E. D. McBryde	**Presiding Judge**
Robert R. Bean	Judge
James E. Don	Judge
Franklin Coxon	Judge
Alma J. Haught	Clerk of the Superior Court
David K. Storie	Chief Adult Probation Officer
Jerry A. Stogner	Chief Juvenile Probation Officer

Justice of the Peace Courts

Darrylyn Bonney	Coolidge
Robert DeArman	Florence
William Gastelum	Casa Grande
Amparo Gomez	Superior
Kelly Haddad	Kearny
Edna M. Hendrickson	Oracle
Flo Kiser	Apache Junction
Toni Lorona	Eloy
Tomas M. Rodriguez	Stanfield
James R. Ross	Maricopa
Joe A. Ruiz	Mammoth
Mary E. Swink	San Manuel

Municipal Courts

Corwin Brundrette, Sr.	Apache Junction
Bruce Griffith	Kearny
Clara Jimenez	Eloy
W. E. Moore	Casa Grande
Carl Moring	Coolidge
Sam M. Rua	Superior
Joe A. Ruiz	Mammoth
Gloria Tucker	Florence

SANTA CRUZ COUNTY

Established: **March 15, 1899**
County Seat: **Nogales**
Population: **29,200**
Area: **1,246 Sq. Mi.**

Superior Court

Roberto C. Montiel	**Presiding Judge**
Delfina Bauch	Clerk of the Superior Court
John Montanez	Chief Probation Officer

Justice of the Peace Courts

T. Brock Fuller	Patagonia
Alberto Rios	Nogales

Municipal Courts

William A. Bergier	Patagonia
Henry Valencia	Nogales

YAVAPAI COUNTY

Established:	**November 9, 1864**
County Seat:	**Prescott**
Population:	**95,000**
Area:	**8,091 Sq. Mi.**

Superior Court

James Hancock	**Presiding Judge**
Richard Anderson	Judge
James B. Sult	Judge
Ethel Bouton	Clerk of the Superior Court
Chuck Sizemore	Chief Adult Probation Officer
Gordon Glau	Chief Juvenile Probation Officer

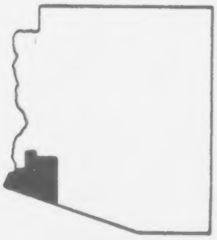
Justice of the Peace Courts

Leland J. Biggins	Seligman
Jack Findlay	Upper Verde
Bill Hanger	Yarnell
Edgar Kellis	Bagdad
Robert W. Kuebler, Jr.	Prescott
Dan Leonard	Mayer
Ralph A. Lizotte	Camp Verde

Municipal Courts

Philip N. Dunham	Prescott Valley
Jack Findlay	Clarkdale and Jerome
Charles Graham	Cottonwood
Robert W. Kuebler, Jr.	Chino Valley and Prescott

YUMA COUNTY



Established:	**November 9, 1864**
County Seat:	**Yuma**
Population:	**89,500**
Area:	**5,561 Sq. Mi.**

Superior Court

Douglas W. Keddie	**Presiding Judge**
H. Stewart Bradshaw	Judge
B. L. Helm	Judge
Ruth Evans	Clerk of the Superior Court
John W. Pool	Chief Adult Probation Officer
Janice A. Hays	Chief Juvenile Probation Officer

Justice of the Peace Courts

Manuel Figueroa	Somerton
James D. Huitt	Wellton
William R. Steen	Yuma

Municipal Courts

Robert Carrillo	Yuma
Manuel Figueroa	San Luis
Herman Frauenfelder	Somerton
James D. Huitt	Wellton

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Supreme Court
STATE OF ARIZONA
ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE OF THE COURTS

Chief Justice
Frank X. Gordon, Jr.

Vice Chief Justice
Stanley G. Feldman

Justices
James Duke Cameron
William A. Holohan
James Moeller

William L. McDonald
Administrative Director
of the Courts

E. Keith Stott, Jr.
Deputy Director

MEMORANDUM

TO: 1987 Annual Judicial Report Recipients

FROM: Bill McDonald Bm
Administrative Director

DATE: August 26, 1988

SUBJECT: Annual Report Erratta

Subsequent to our publishing the 1987 Judicial Report, several errors and omissions have been discovered. Please make the appropriate changes in your copies of the report.

Page 26 -- The figure of 73.5 percent cited in the first sentence of the second paragraph should be 73.3 percent, as indicated on the 1987 Statewide Filings chart.

Also, the last sentence of the second paragraph should read "Portions of the Supreme Court and Court of Appeals caseloads that were included in this category included special actions, industrial commission cases, habeas corpus, and state bar matters."

As an explanatory note, the figure listed for Total Superior Court filings includes not only those cases shown in the Superior Court Caseload Activity chart on page 41, but also lower court appeals shown in the chart at the top of page 79.

Page 29 -- The Appropriations and Projected Expenditures chart is for FY 1988, not FY 1987 as listed.

Page 39 -- The paragraph should end with the phrase "for the first time since 1980."

Page 45 -- The left block on the fourth row for 2,822 Children with Petitions Pending should be for 7/1/86, not 1987.

Page 47 -- The years for the bar chart should be 1985, 1986 and 1987.

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Page 73 -- The President of the Arizona Chief Probation Officers' Association is Rod Marquardt (not Ron).

Page 98 -- The Chief Probation Officer for Greenlee County is Glorry Willis.

The Administrative Office regrets these errors and omissions and I apologize for any inconvenience.

WLM:JM:ca

CC: Frank X. Gordon, Chief Justice
Bob Wininger, Director, Court Services Division

CTSV21/50